

TRAINING SCHOOL

Offers Religious Training DOING EXCELLENT AN WORK

Purpose, Scope and Rapid Development of Great School Founded by Dr. James E. Shepard.

By E. H. Hunter, LL. M., D. D.
(Norfolk Journal and Guide.)

I have been asked to say something for the public, relative to the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua, located at Durham, N. C., and managed by Dr. James E. Shepard, who first conceived the idea of such an institution. By his power of initiative, marvelous energy and supreme faith, he made it feasible and practicable, and was accordingly elected its first president. He is the human dynamo, which charges a most wonderfully perfected piece of educational machinery. It calls forth exclamations of wonder, admiration and grateful acknowledgements from men of all shades of opinion and from every section of our country, when once they behold the transformation and rejoicing made possible in the wilderness and solitary place, just out from Durham, in the short space of one year.

By the touch of his genius, this young man has given to the educational propaganda for the Negro race in this country, what might be called the "Shepherd idea." The founder's original thought was to provide a great summer school, offering opportunity for the masses as well as the more cultured along lines of religious and theical instruction, through lectures and otherwise; somewhat after the style of Northfield or Winona Lake. For several reasons, that plan was modified and the one now in successful operation was instituted. Among these reasons might be mentioned the lack of appreciation of the utility of such training and the difficulty of securing philanthropic aid for such a novel educational venture among Negroes. The plans were changed so as to provide both a summer curriculum, capable of supplying the demands of patrons of standard schools; but the original plan of making religion the key-word, the rallying cry of the institution was not abandoned. Hence the name. Although all phases of mental, industrial and religious training are offered by the National to the applicant, it is with the uncompromising that the entire course of study is to be well seasoned with religion.

The great purpose of the founder is to generate, collect and put in motion, from the National as a center, waves of religious instruction, culture, and enthusiasm, which will touch the remotest edge of racial darkness, ignorance and superstition, and thereby secure a larger number of the lower strata, the cultural advantages of the gospel of peace and good will to all mankind.

The scope of the school is large and gives evidence of a just ambition to have it stand among the best educational institutions of our times, so it should; for it seeks to lift its patrons and all whom they may be privileged to influence, into communion and intimate association with the best that life has to offer, now and eternally. A well-rounded, intelligent graduate of this school who has rightly appreciated and appropriated its true spirit and dominating thought, may well lay claim to, as he will surely have association with the spirks of just men made perfect. Universal as well as National in design, this school offers every phase of useful training which will make better citizens and more completely fit one for effective service to his day and generation. Its motto is "I serve," and its creed, "Religious industrial and literary training must go hand in hand."

Its varied courses of study embrace theology, all kinds of Bible study and religious training for preachers, missionaries, Sunday school, Y. M. C. A. and other religious workers; training for social service workers; every variety of industrial work practical business and mechanical instruction; the various sciences both theoretical and applied; all English branches and Normal work for teachers; modern and ancient foreign languages. The school is well equipped for the work, as it employs competent instructors and draws upon the best talent available for lectures and special work. No school has been more fortunate in the personnel of its lecturers and instructors; such men as Bishops J. C. Kilgore, of the M. E. Church, South, George W. Clinton, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Robert Strange, Protestant Episcopal Church, Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbert, noted Chautauqua lecturer and Biblical authority, H. Y. Chapman, celebrated pulpit orator and D. Webster Davis, and a score of others equally as prominent and of both races, North and South, are each year found at the school, gladly helping to give impetus and shape to its controlling ideal.

The growth and progress of this unique venture is one of the wonders of this marvelous twentieth century. Less than two years ago, the philanthropic and public-spirited citizens of Durham gave to the cause a tract of 26 acres of land, unimproved, barren, but admirably located for the purposes intended. Dr. Shepard moved the magic wand of faith over it, then demonstrated his faith by consecrated effort. Then out of those barren hills there sprung up, as if in a night,

four splendid buildings well adapted for the purposes intended, modern in structure and appointments, and architecturally attractive. The grounds were transformed and made a beautiful landscape, with flower beds, gardens, groves and driveways, most attractive of those seeking rest, meditation and communion with God and nature. Now, there are eight buildings, four having been added this year. Dr. Shepard, of necessity spends the most of his time traveling in the interest of this great plant in embryo. His plans are admirably executed by the vice president, Prof. C. G. O'Kelly, than whom there is no more competent and practical educator among us. Prof. O'Kelly is not one of the variety who "blows their own horn." But he is a most practical and proficient educator, who knows the work from the bottom up, and whose long experience in managing educational institutions during their formative period, has been and is of untold service in the early stages of such a masterful project, as the National promises to be.

The success of the school seems to have been assured from the beginning; and the necessity for enlargement appeared soon after the opening of the first school year. Students who matriculate in the National are not only brought under the most salutary discipline, but also under the most far-reaching altruistic influences, in addition, the environment of the school and community are all that could be desired, including electric facilities, steam heat and modern bath arrangements for personal comfort, to say nothing of the opportunities of the highest social culture.

No school it seems to me has more clearly defined, and lived up to, its purpose to make religion the basic principle of all its operations. It is altogether undenominational and draws its workers and patrons from the various denominations without reference thereto. The study and inculcation of Bible truth is its chief aim. The cultivation of college sports, the art of music, the science, business and industrial culture, professional preparation or whatever line of work one may pursue there, is thoroughly imbued with religious development, in the hope that the finished product of the school will represent the highest type of the well-rounded and thoroughly balanced man. This school is entitled to the sympathy and support of all right thinking men.

DR. L. G. JORDAN.

Just Returned from the Baptist Convention, en route for Boston, Mass.

Rev. L. G. Jordan, D. D., Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, of the National Baptist Convention, was in the city this week, and reports the national meeting held in Pittsburgh, as the very best since the organization of the National Convention.

Dr. Jordan reports that colored Baptists own real estate in West, South and Central Africa, South America and the West Indies, for school and church purposes, amounting to \$40,000.



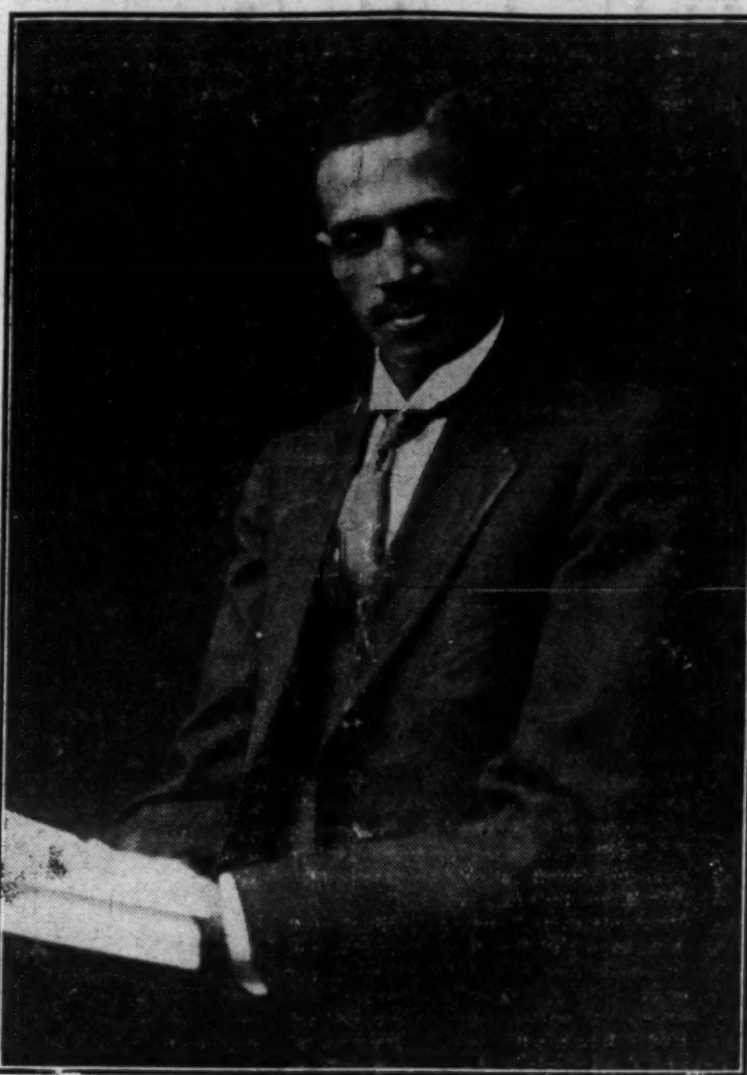
He feels that the coming year's work in all departments of the convention will surpass the year just closed, for the reason that the Baptist churches of the race and their leaders are understanding each other better, and are beginning to learn more and more the importance of combining to do the work, they have undertaken at home and abroad. This distinguished Baptist left this city Wednesday morning for Boston, Mass., where he has gone on business. He is doing a great work among the Baptists.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS PASTOR. Zion Baptist Church Helps Rev. Mr. Howard Celebrate.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. W. J. Howard, of Zion Baptist Church, was celebrated Monday evening in connection with the celebration of the forty-seventh anniversary of the establishment of the church itself. Richard Chapman, a deacon, was ordained during the service.

A sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Brooks, D. D., of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church; prayer was by Rev. Joseph Matthews, of Bethlehem Baptist Church. After the service a reception was held for Rev. Mr. Howard. It was announced last night that the church has raised 2,000 toward the fund to purchase a site for a church building.

Read The Bee.



DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD.
Who is Making Advanced Movements in the World of Progress.

DR. CORROTHERS.

The third of the series of sermons was delivered at Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church Sunday night by its pastor, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, D. D. An announcement of his subject of a week ago brought one of the largest crowds that has ever graced this church, for it was packed from the pulpit to the door with every available space taken up.

The enthusiasm and spiritual life of the church have become so demonstrative that scores of white people in the community have been attracted to the services. Some joining in the services and others sending complaints to the police department, saying for the shouts of the Negroes they are not allowed to sleep, and another has said because of the heavy crowds which attend these services he was unable to pass up or down the sidewalks.

The sermon of last Sunday evening was taken from these words: "My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Savior," which had for its subject, "The power or magnetism of the cross." These words were uttered by Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, born of a humble parentage and the daughter of a farmer, and the same angel that brought the news to her of the birth of Christ had just proclaimed the birth of John the Baptist.

Continuing, he stated positively that God does so much for us; we cannot always believe it, and therefore we miss many things by not believing in God's word.

He was firm in his statement if we want power, faith and fire, we must believe in God.

The isms of now-a-days are that the fuss we make of Jesus Christ is all unnecessary, but if we hold our peace,

said the speaker, the rocks will cry out. We must play our part either in the waving of the handkerchief or the patting of the foot.

Dead religion, continued the speaker, is ruining the church in that it is making big U's and little I's, forming societies and circles in the same.

He urged that we fight the devil at all times, whether at our work, at home, or abroad, for this is not a sham battle.

Concluding, said he, what will become of our friends who are sleeping around when the church of the living God shall stand before the throne to meet those who have gone before?

Prayer by Jacob Fenderson added another cloudburst, and the choir, with all its might, sang "I have loved ones in that city."

The collections were never larger than now. Sunday morning, October 1, the subject will be "The Power and effect of prayer."

Sunday night the fourth of the series of sermons will be delivered on the destruction of the false gods. The public is cordially invited.

Dr. Shepard in the City.

Dr. James E. Shepard, of Durham, N. C., paid a flying visit to the city Monday, on special business of importance. After its completion he boarded the evening train over the Southern for his home at Durham, N. C. The National Religious Training School will open next week.

TUNNELL DEFEATED.

He Didn't Fool the Preachers—Vote Stood 26 to 6—Bruce Indorsed.

At a meeting of the colored ministers held Monday afternoon at St. Mary's Church to consider the best method to save souls, it was decided to hold a secret session to consider

the public school question. Mr. Tunnell, a member of the Board of Education, asked permission to speak on the public school. He read the same paper that he read before the Board of Education, attacking the assistant superintendent, Mr. Bruce. At the conclusion of his address, Rev. Waldron made a few remarks, supporting Mr. Tunnell's propositions, and attack on Mr. Bruce. Others addressed the secret meeting—about six in all—and at the conclusion of the speech making some one stated to Mr. Tunnell that he need not think that the ministers' meeting could be used to attack Mr. Bruce; that they all knew about the slate, because they had read about it in The Bee. A vote was called for on the resolution condemning Bruce, which was lost by a vote of 26 to 6. Thus it will be seen that the colored superintendent was indorsed.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

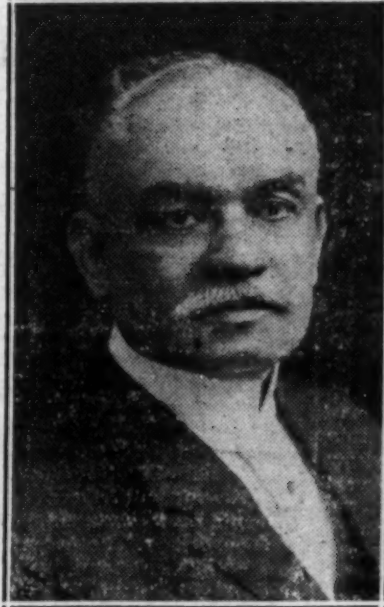
Brilliant Gathering of the Citizens. Dr. John R. Francis Presided, Asst. Attorney General Lewis Speaks. Music Played and Refreshments Served.

One of the most brilliant gatherings that has ever assembled in a public hall to ameliorate the condition of the down-trodden was in the Social Settlement building, L and Eighteenth Street, Southwest, last Friday evening. This organization is doing great work among the people in that section of the city. The lady managers are well known for their Christian work and ability to succeed. Dr. John R. Francis, who is known as one of the most honorable and upright physicians in this city, and a man who is doing all he can to improve the condition of the lowly, presided. In his opening address he stated what the Social Settlement meant, and what it was doing for the people in this section of the city in which it is located. He eloquently appealed to the people, who represented the culture of the city, to help to improve the condition of all people who are not as fortunate as they are. His appeal was no doubt effective, because at the conclusion of his address several subscribed liberally. Auditor Ralph W. Tyler led off by subscribing ten dollars, and many others followed. There was a full stringed orchestra present and rendered excellent music. Addresses were also made by the lady managers, Prof. Geo. W. Cook, Judge E. K. Hewlett, and others. After the speech making refreshments were served and a most enjoyable time was spent.

This, the first public meeting of the season, was most gratifying and inspiring, and gave a bright outlook for the future.

Much credit is due to Mrs. Georgia Hawkins for the interest she has always manifested, and for bringing together, with the assistance of Mrs. Roscoe Bruce, and Dr. J. R. Francis, so large a representative body.

Among some of the people present were: Dr. John R. Francis, who presided; Mr. R. W. Tyler, Dr. T. J.



Dr. John R. Francis

Jones, Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Judge E. M. Hewlett, Asst. Atty. Gen'l. William H. Lewis, Mrs. Charles W. West, Miss G. B. Maxfield, Miss Sarah Gray, Mrs. Bettie J. Francis and daughter, Miss Dorothy J. Thomas, Recorder of Deeds W. Lincoln Johnson, Editor Taylor, of the American, Mr. T. M. Dent, Mrs. Bessie E. Allen, Mr. L. E. Cruso, Mrs. C. E. Lewis, Mr. E. F. Brown, Miss G. B. Lewell, Mr. Charles F. M. Brown, Miss Julia F. Jones, Mr. Sam. Middleton, Mr. Wm. Gray, Miss G. B. Lewell, Prof. E. C. Williams, Mrs. J. A. and Miss Fannie Cromwell, Mr. H. E. Baker, Miss A. L. Wormley, Mr. H. C. Tyson, Mrs. R. A. Smith, Miss L. H. Lofton, Mr. Henry E. Baker, Mrs. Langston, Mr. L. B. Moore, Mr. J. C. Napier, Miss Bostonia, Prof. Geo. W. Cook and wife, Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Dr. C. W. Childs, Mr. W. S. Duffield, Rev. O. L. Mitchell, Mr. F. D. Lee, Miss Ella E. Perry, Miss Fairfax Brown, Mrs. Quarles, of Charlottesville, Va., and Mr. McKenzie, of Columbia, Ohio.

It is firmly believed from the meeting, new interest will be taken and more will feel as the speakers so beautifully expressed, of the joy of losing one's self in helping others who are less fortunate than we.

Contributions were offered and refreshments served by Misses Cora Hawkins, Beatrice Ridgeley and A. L. Wormley, during which time an orchestra played.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

Important News Happenings of the Week

DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTEREST

(By Miss G. B. Maxfield.)

There are now no more territories, save our colonial possessions. The vast region from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Rio Grande, is one compact nation of States. Forty-eight in all, and comprising 3,000,000 square miles.

Dr. Booker T. Washington engaged a special car while traveling from Austin to Temple, Texas. It is said no one will accompany Dr. Washington on his 200 mile trip, so he and the porter will be the only occupants of the car.

L. Aldridge Lewis, a colored interne at the city hospital in Indianapolis, Ind., came out number one out of ninety-nine successful applicants who passed the examination of the State Board of Medical Registration. He received 947 out of a possible 1,000 points. He is a graduate from the Indiana University School of Medicine.

It has been decided by the War Department to discontinue the practice of raising the hat or cap when the flag passes the reviewing officer. Hereafter the flag will be saluted by the raised hand, as it is in all the other armies of the world.

Roscoe C. Simmons has resigned as editor-in-chief of the New York Age, to start a paper of his own in one of the large Southern cities, so the Charleston Advocate states.

The Illinois Chronicle thinks they just as well make Dr. E. C. Morris president of the National Baptist Convention, as this is his eighteenth year as president, and there seems to be no opposition to him.

Former Governor Joseph M. Brown, who was defeated for re-election of governor of Georgia by Gov. Hoke Smith, has announced his candidacy for the governorship to be made vacant when Gov. Smith resigns next month. This makes three avowed candidates in the field, the others being Judge R. B. Russell and J. Pope Brown.

A bronze tablet marking the birthplace of the late Confederate general "Stonewall" Jackson, was unveiled last Tuesday at Clarksburg, W. Va. Dr. James Powers Smith, the only surviving officer of Gen. Jackson's staff, delivered the principal address.

Miss Margaret Kelly, colored, who is connected with the Mint Bureau, is said to be the highest paid woman in the government employment. Her salary is \$3,000 per annum.

Miss Hazel Harrison, a young colored woman of Laporte, Ind., received a cablegram to come to Berlin, Germany, where an engagement awaits her, which will give her audience as a pianist before the crowned heads of Europe. This is said to be the first time a colored woman has been made the recipient of such an honor.

Prof. William H. J. Beckett has resigned his position as director of physical culture in the public schools in St. Louis, to accept a similar position at the colored Y. M. C. A. in this city. He comes well equipped for the work.

Rev. Simon P. Tillman has been awarded a bronze medal by the Massachusetts Humane Society for saving the life of a man whose clothing had caught fire. He also was given a lapel button bearing the name of the society.

After having examined over 250 witnesses, probing the lynching of Zack Walker, at Coatesville, Pa., indictments were found against four men, two of whom are policemen, who were released on \$2,000 bail each. Five boys were also indicted.

One thousand persons, representing fifty different races, met in London, England, attending "The Universal Race Congress" last July.

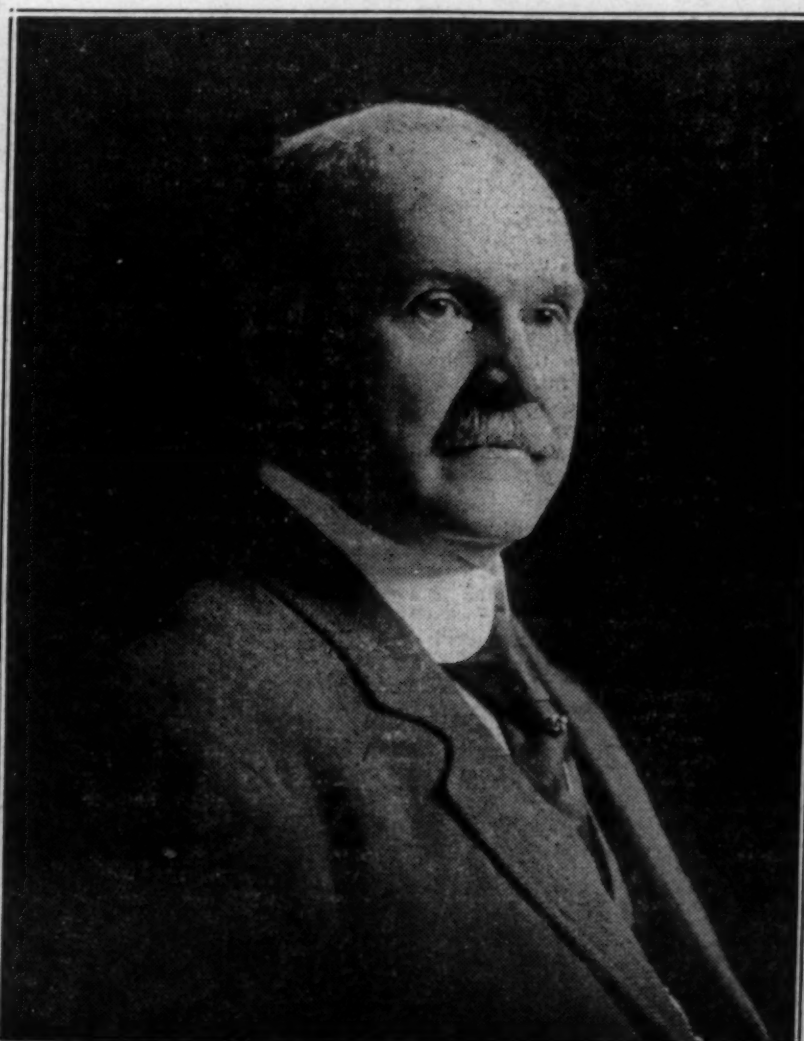
General Attoner Firmin, the Haitian leader and diplomat, died suddenly September 19th. For many years he had aspired for presidency.

The forty-fifth school year of Howard University opened last Wednesday, 1,500 students have already registered, making an increase of 10 per cent over last year. Besides the increase in the student body there are eight additional members of the faculty, making in all 150 instructors.

Attention has been called to the urgent needs of Freedman's Hospital, made necessary by the rapid growth of the institution during the past year. Congress is asked to appropriate \$25,000 for the erection of a building devoted exclusively to pathological work.

Mr. Gunnell.

Mr. J. C. Gunnell, of Jersey City, N. J., brother of Mr. R. H. Gunnell, of this city, has been appointed one of the supervisors of election in Bayonne, N. J., where he resides. He has been in politics in New Jersey for some time as chairman of the colored State convention. He was the only colored man to take the civil service examination and passed, which position he now holds. He married the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Bowie, one of the early residents of the Southwest. He is now in bad health, but his friends hope that he will improve, to enable him to continue with his work.



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A Tribute to Woman.

When everything around a man staggers and wavers, when all seems dark and dim in the far distance of the unknown future, when the world seems but a picture or a fairy tale and the universe a chimera, when the whole structure of ideas vanishes in smoke and all certainties become enigmatical, what is the only permanent thing which may still be his? The faithful heart of a woman. There he may rest his head; there he will renew his strength for the battle of life, increase his faith in Providence and, if need be, find strength to die in peace with a benediction on his lips.—Henri Frederic Amiel.

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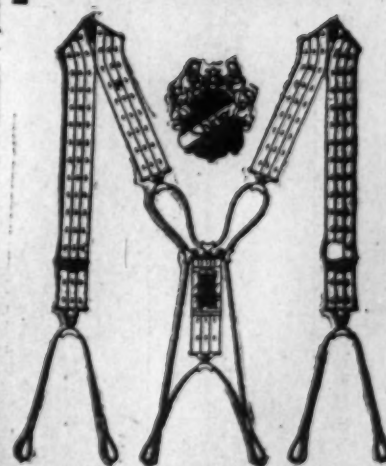
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The first posts are said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus the Great about 550 B. C., who erected post houses throughout the kingdom of Persia. Augustus was the first to introduce this institution among the Romans, 81 B. C., and he was imitated by Charlemagne about 800 A. D. Louis XI. was the first sovereign to establish post houses in France, owing to his eagerness for news, and they were also the first institution of this nature in Europe. This was in 1470, or about 2,000 years after they were started in Persia.

In England in the reign of Edward IV. (1461) riders on post horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots. A proclamation was issued by Charles I. in 1631 that, "whereas to this time there hath been no certain intercourse between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king now commands his postmaster of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two between Edinburgh and London to go thither and come back again in six days."

READ THE BEE

INCURABLE.

An Illustration of Some of the Interference That Wireless Operators Cannot Overcome.

Few are the steamer passengers who fail to visit the wireless office aboard ship to watch the operation of the instruments and to question the operator. Needless to say, the technical understanding of the well meaning visitors is a variable quantity. The operator must listen to wondering exclamations, original suggestions for the improvement of the service, discourses on the relations between wireless telegraphy and spiritualism and other doubtful topics with uniform courtesy. At times, however, the strain is too great. It was a lady passenger with an eye for details who came to the wireless room and looked wonderingly in.

"Oh, here's the wireless! May I come in? Isn't it wonderful to think of sending those waves—those waves you call them waves, don't you? How fascinating to work at this! Are those jars filled with water?"

"Those are condenser jars, madam, quite empty."

"Really? I don't believe I could ever understand it. That coil of wire looks like a birdcage."

"That is the inductance helix."

"What are those things over your ears?"

"The receiving telephones."

"Then you have telephone connection too. One can hardly keep up with the times these days. What does that coil do?"

"That is the receiving tuner and interference preventer."

"Wonderful! Does it keep out all interference?"

"Not all," replied the operator wearily. "Some kinds of interference can't be tuned out; we just have to stand it."—Youth's Companion.

EIGHT CENTS A DAY.

Workers' Pay in England When Board Was a Shilling a Week.

There was a time when a workman in England received 8 cents a day as an ordinary wage, when skilled artisans commanded 12 cents a day and when women worked in the field at such tasks as reaping straw, hoeing, planting beans and washing sheep for 2 cents a day, and a wise student of the subject has expressed the opinion that the British workman of that day was better off than he has ever been since then.

That sounds paradoxical. But the explanation is this: The workman who sold his services for 8 cents a day could buy good beef or mutton for 1½ cents a pound. Wheat cost him on the average only 18 cents a bushel. He could get board for 12 to 16 cents a week. The pay he would receive for fifteen weeks' services would suffice to purchase a supply of suitable foodstuffs, according to the standard of his time (consisting of wheat, malt and oatmeal), to maintain his family for an entire year.

Under these circumstances 8 cents a day—increased to 12 cents in harvest time—was a fair wage, and "times were good" for the average workman.—McClure's Magazine.

Opera in Dumb Show.

The late Clara Novello in her reminiscences tells how Malibran once appeared in "Sonnambula" without uttering a note. She had taken cold and was prevented from singing at the last moment, though crowds of early comers already filled the house. "On the manager telling her, in despair, that, besides loss of money, these disappointed people would be dangerous she said, 'I can't speak above my breath; I should have to do it in dumb show.' Bunn at once caught at this outburst as if seriously meant and on his knees begged her to try this, and she, fired by the novelty, did so. The grateful public raved in praise of this surprising tour de force, and the sensation it made filled the papers."

Bathing Machines.

Somebody has inquired why "bathing machines," the comfortable privacy of which for ocean bathing has never attracted bathers in this country, are called machines, remarking that there is nothing of a machine about them except the horse which draws them to the beach. The answer has been found in the new Oxford Dictionary. It appears that a "machine" was originally a "structure of any kind, material or immaterial," and has nothing to do with machinery, a later word. Ships were called machines, and it would have been proper to speak of a pulpit as a machine.—Argonaut.

Laughter and Death.

He can be said to have won the game of life who at the last can laugh. That final speech of O. Henry, the short story writer, was finer than any story he ever wrote. Just as he was dying he turned to the doctor and said: "Pull up the curtain, doc. I'm afraid to go home in the dark." The speech had in it wide courage and a sense of values. One forgives the royal Charles much frivolity for the sake of his dying speech, "Gentlemen, I fear I'm an unconscionable time a-dying."—Harper's.

A Complicated Case.

"Of course, doctor, German measles are seldom serious?"
"I never met but one fatal case."
"Fatal?"
"Yes, it was a Frenchman, and when he discovered it was German measles that he had mortification set in."

LEST WE FORGET.

A Critic Reminds Us of How the Majority of People Have Fought Progress.

We of this big republic complacently affirm the glory of our national achievements and are not without temptation to acclaim them as proof of superior craft and judgment.

But herein do we forget that we are on record as having cast our vote against every move that has contributed to the present century's development.

We raised our voices in contemptuous protest against the first projected railways. Had the locomotive waited its signal from the people it would not yet have started.

When the electric telegraph was shown to us we brushed it aside as a toy and laughed its inventor to scorn when he offered to sell us his rights for a few thousand dollars.

We put into jail as an impostor the first man who brought anthracite coal to market. We broke to pieces Howe's sewing machine as an invention calculated to ruin the working classes, and we did the same thing to the harvester and the binder. We scorned the typewriter as a plaything.

We gathered together in mass meetings of indignation at the first proposal to install electric trolley lines, and when Dr. Bell told us he had invented an instrument by means of which we might talk to one another across the town we responded with accustomed ridicule, and only the reckless among us contributed to its being—Atlantic Monthly.

HUMAN DISSECTION.

Surgery and the Anatomists in the Olden Days.

For a long time Alexandria was the only medical center of the world, and the physician Galen, born about 180 A. D., had to journey from Rome to the African city even to see a skeleton. He sent his students to the German battlefields to dissect the bodies of the national enemies, while he himself used apes as most resembling human beings. Human dissection was revived in Bologna in the fourteenth century, where Madonna Manzollina later was professor of anatomy, undoubtedly one of the first women doctors. If not the very first, Leonardo da Vinci, painter of "The Last Supper," was a great anatomist, but dissection had fallen into disuse when Vesalius finally revived it about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Even in comparatively modern times anatomists have been the object of attacks by the populace. In 1765 Dr. John Shippen of Philadelphia was mobbed as a grave robber. Doctors' riots in New York occurred twenty-three years later and were due to the belief that the medical students robbed graves continually. It was the lack of opportunity to obtain subjects regularly that led to the practice of grave robbing and originated what Dr. Keene calls "a set of the lowest possible villanous—the resurrectionists."—New York World.

Do You Help Others?

It has been trivially said that for every one who stands alone there are twelve to lean against him. How is it with you? Are you one of those against whom others lean for help and encouragement, or are you leaning against some one and drawing your inspiration and courage from him? It depends entirely on yourself whether you take a positive attitude in your work or whether your negative characteristics shall dominate. It is much easier to go through life making a little effort as possible, but it is a poor way if we are going to make life yield even a small modicum of what it holds for us. If you are working earnestly and hoping for success there is only one way to attain it, and that is through your positive characteristics.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Julius Caesar.

Caesar was assassinated March 15, 44 B. C., and was at the time of his death fifty-six years old. It is not alone as a military genius that his fame endures. By almost common consent he was the most remarkable all round man of antiquity—masterfully great not only as general, but as writer, statesman and administrator. In addition to these high accomplishments he was a great mathematician, philologist, architect and jurist. His conversational powers were extraordinary, and from all accounts he was in his manner one of the most attractive of men.

Henry of Navarre and the Rod.

Henry IV. of France was a firm believer in the adage, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." In a letter to the governor of his son he wrote in October, 1607: "Madame—I have to complain that you have not informed me of having flogged my son. I desire and request that you will flog him whenever he is disobedient or otherwise troublesome, knowing as I do that nothing will do him more good. I speak from experience, as at his age I was frequently birched."—Paris Gaulois.

Just Made It.

Farmer Giles (who has just cashed a check)—I don't think this money's right. The Cashier—Would you mind counting it again, sir? I think you'll find it correct. Farmer Giles (having done so)—Yes, but you be careful, young man; it's only just right.—London Sketch.

Love of our neighbor is the only door out of the dungeon of self.—MacDonald.

THE ELECTROSCOPE.

An Instrument by Which the Presence of Electricity Is Detected Was Perfected in 1787.

The electroscope is an instrument for the detection of electricity. It depends for its action on the principle that bodies charged with like electricity repel, while those charged with unlike electricity attract each other. The ordinary pith ball suspended on a silk thread is the simplest form of the instrument.

The most common type of electroscope is that devised by Bennett in 1787 and known as the gold leaf electroscope. It consists of two strips of gold leaf or thin aluminum foil suspended from the lower extremity of a conductor within a glass bottle or jar. The upper end of the conductor terminates in a ball or a plate in case the instrument is to be used as a condensing electroscope. If a body charged with positive electricity is brought near the knob of the electroscope the negative electricity will be attracted to the leaves, which diverge. If now the finger is touched to the knob the positive electricity is drawn off and the leaves collapse, while the negative electricity is held bound. Removing the charged body, the leaves will diverge again, charged with negative electricity. In this case the instrument can be used to determine the nature of a charge of a body brought near it, as with a positive charge the leaves will collapse and with a negative charge spread farther apart.—Exchange.

A STUDY IN FIGURES.

Calculations Necessary to Produce the Nautical Almanac.

It may safely be said that no one outside the publishing office has read the entire Nautical Almanac from beginning to end, but each figure of the printed almanac is in the office examined twice and read three times.

The total number of figures exceeds a million; but, great as that number is, it is trifling compared with the number of figures employed in the calculations, as the almanac figures represent "bare" results only. The moon, for instance, requires for its calculation more than a million and a half of figures, and similarly with other branches of the work, such as the sun, the planets, etc. Contrary to the general opinion, practically every figure in the book is fresh from year to year.

The tables from which nearly all the work is calculated have been originally constructed from the labors of the astronomical observer and to a large extent from the observations of the sun, moon and planets made at the Royal observatory, Greenwich. Telescopes and other astronomical appliances are conspicuously absent, as the work of the staff is purely mathematical and not observational.—London Telegraph.

A Legend of Mount Omi.

Mount Omi, on the border between western China and Tibet, has the longest staircase in the world. On top of the mountain there stands a Buddhist temple, around which gather some of the holiest traditions of that religion and which is made a Mecca to the Chinese. To facilitate the ascent of its slippery sides some 20,000 steps have been cut in the mountain, forming a single flight, up which the pilgrim toils. Because of its inaccessibility few Europeans have ever visited the spot, but a number of travelers have ascended the stairway and are positive that it is no legendary myth. There is a legend that in earlier times the pilgrim was forced to ascend the mountain without artificial aids until the monks conceived the plan of requiring every pilgrim who would gain especial benefit of his journey to cut a single step.

Some Consolation.

He was a frugal Scot and when the collection plate came round dropped in a forlin in mistake for the humble copper. Speedily discovering his mistake, however, he stepped softly down the aisle and requested the oof gatherer to give him back the coin, which request was politely but firmly refused. A shade of disappointment flitted over the northerner's face as he walked slowly back to his pew.

"Aweel," he said, "it's a loss, but there's some sma' consolation in reflectin' it's a bad one. It might have got me into trouble anywhere else."—London Telegraph.

Dickens and His Wife.

Commenting on the unhappy relations between Dickens and his wife, Goldwin Smith wrote in one of his last papers: "It was a common case. Dickens had married at a low level, and his wife had not risen with him; otherwise there was no fault on her side. The matrimonial history of writers of power of imagination has often been unhappy. Their imagination turns the woman into an angel, and then they find that she is a woman."

Two Is Company.

"Have you ever loved before?" asked the coy maid.
"Yes," yawned the worldly young man, "but—never before a chaperon, two small brothers and a pet bulldog."
And then she suggested a trip down the old road to see the stars.—Chicago News.

A Sugar Coated Pill.

"How did you persuade your daughter to learn kitchen work?"
"By calling it domestic science."—Pittsburg Post.

DISLIKES INNOVATIONS.

The Rhinoceros Is the Most Conservative of Beasts and Attacks Anything That Is New to Him.

Sir Frederick Treves, the distinguished British surgeon, in his book "Uganda For a Holiday" has a word or two to say about the rhinoceros.

"The rhinoceros is the embodiment of blind conservatism," he writes. "Its hide is impenetrable, its vision is weak, while its intellect is weaker. It has, however, two marked qualities—combativeness and a sense of smell. It is aroused to its maximum energy by the presence of anything that is new. This object need not be a thing that is aggressive or inconvenient. Its offensiveness depends upon the fact that it is unfamiliar, and the more unfamiliar the object is the worse the rhinoceros acts."

"When a rhinoceros smells a man he will charge him with maniacal violence, although the man may be merely sitting on a stool reading Milton. The massive beast will dash at him like a torpedo or a runaway locomotive simply because the smell of him is novel. Actuated by this insane hate of whatever savors of an innovation, the rhinoceros has charged an iron water tank on the outskirts of a camp and has crumpled it up as a blacksmith would an empty meat tin."

"A conservative rhinoceros with a sensible dislike of anything new once charged a train on the Uganda railway, but with no more serious results than the tearing away of the footboard of a carriage. As regards the rhinoceros in this case, it appeared surprised that a thing composed, as it had imagined, of flesh and blood could be so hard. It went off with an additional grievance and an increased swelling of the head."

MOSCOW CATHEDRAL.

Fantastic Looking Edifice Erected by Ivan the Terrible.

One of the most extraordinary and fantastic Christian places of worship in the world is the Cathedral of Moscow, known as Vasil Blajenni, strange not only in outline and conception, but even stranger in its history. No one knows the architect's name, but the story goes that the czar ordered his eyes to be put out directly the church was completed, so that he should never be able to surpass his work. The idea of the building was inspired by the wickedest and maddest monarch who ever sat on a throne—Ivan the Terrible, czar of Muscovy.

The architecture is in every respect extravagant and barbaric, and the coloring is garish in the extreme. It has nine chapels, roofed by nine cupolas, each different and each stranger than the other. One resembles a pineapple, another a melon, a third is said to ape a hedgehog in its appearance, and the rest are more or less grotesque. Some are gilt; others are painted in brilliant hues. Indeed, the only description is that it is a nightmare of a church, the fitting legacy of a ruler who grilled his counselors in frying pans and clothed his subjects in bearskins in order that trained dogs might worry and tear them to pieces.—Strand Magazine.

A King's Hobby.

The late king of Siam had an extraordinary hobby—that of collecting empty matchboxes of all nations. In this connection an interesting story is related. During one of his visits to England the king while passing down Bond street one afternoon, accompanied by two members of his suit, espied an empty matchbox which had been discarded by its owner and thrown away into the middle of the thoroughfare. Without a moment's thought the monarch dashed into the middle of the crowded traffic, grasped the much coveted treasure and was nearly run over by a passing cab. The fact, however, that he was able to add a new specimen to his collection gathered under such circumstances more than compensated him for the risk which he had run.—London News.

Gothic Architecture.

Gothic architecture began about the ninth century after Christ and soon began to spread all over Europe. Its great feature is the pointed arch, and it was at first called the "pointed style." Most of the glorious old world cathedrals are in the Gothic, and it is generally conceded that for religious purposes no other style of architecture is so perfectly suited. It has been said that the first idea of the Gothic was suggested by the interlacing boughs and trunks of the great woods in which German Christianity was formed; hence the name Gothic.—New York American.

Still More Painful.

The Young Politician—I can assure you there is nothing more painful than having to make—er—er—one's first speech in public. Young Politician's Wife—Oh, yes, there is, dear! Young Politician (displeased)—Then what is it, pray? Young Politician's Wife (sweetly)—Having to listen to it, my dear.

He Was Considerate.

She—I should like that lovely pearl necklace. Look what beauties they are. He—It's better not to have such large pearls, my dear. People always think they are false.—Journal Amusant.

Marriage.

"Marriage," said the serious man, "is an education in itself."
"Yes," commented old Grouch, "it teaches you what not to do after you have done it."—Boston Transcript.

Philosophy is nothing but discretion.—Seiden.

BURNT CORK.

The Paste Used by Minstrel Performers When Blacking Up Is a Factory Product.

The popular impression as to the application of burnt cork by minstrel performers and actors in general is that it is rubbed on the face and hands of the player from a cork whose end is charred in a convenient gas jet. This impression is, however, incorrect. The burnt cork used by minstrels and others is the product of the theatrical "paint factories," just as is any other cosmetic or pigment employed by the profession.

One house makes it in the following manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling wash boilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks, and they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are kneaded in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that sack is ready for the performers. The stuff is put up in cans, from which, when the minstrel is ready to "black up," he takes a little of the black paste in his hands and applies it to his face, neck and sometimes his hands.—New York Herald.

A CURIOUS BIRD.

The Crested Hoatzin When Hatched Has Four Legs.

The crested hoatzin of British Guiana is the only survivor of a certain race of birds most of which are now known only as fossils. The hoatzin inhabits the most secluded forests of South America, and its survival beyond its congeners is doubtless owing to its retiring habits and to the fact that it feeds on wild arum leaves, which give its flesh a most offensive flavor, rendering it unfit for food.

The chief peculiarity of the hoatzin consists in the fact that when it is hatched it possesses four well developed legs. The young birds leave the nest and climb about like monkeys over the adjoining limbs and look more like tree toads than birds.

The modification of the fore limbs begins at once after hatching, when the claws of the digits fall off and the whole clawlike hand begins to flatten and become wing shaped. Feathers soon appear, and before full growth is reached not a vestige remains of the original character.

The adult birds not only have no claws upon their wings, but their thumbs even are so poorly developed that one would hardly suspect that in the nestlings we have the nearest approach to a quadruped found among existing birds.—London Tit-Bits.

Tung Po and Teamaking.

There is but one way of making tea, for—

Unless the water boiling be
To pour on water spoils the tea.

The teapot itself should be heated very hot before the tea is placed in it and the boiling water poured on. It should be scalding hot water or the leaves will float to the top.

No less authority than Tung Po, the Chinese poet, is quoted for a recipe for teamaking. He says: "Whenever tea is to be infused take water from a running stream and boil it over a lively fire. It is an old custom to use running water, boiled over a lively fire. That from springs in the hills is said to be best and river water the next, while well water is the worst. A lively fire is a clear, bright charcoal fire. When making an infusion do not boil the water too hastily. At first it begins to sparkle like crabs' eyes, then somewhat like fish's eyes, and lastly it boils up like pearls innumerable springing and waving about. This is the way to boil water."

"Touch Not the Queen."

Under this title a Paris journal professes to give an account of the tragic death of the queen of Siam, who was as greatly loved as her consort. Some years ago her majesty was boating with ladies of the court in a lake in the gardens of the palace at Bangkok. The boat overturned, and the queen could not swim. She was surrounded by numerous personages who could have saved her life, but no one has the right to extend the hand upon the queen. The king alone could have held her up and prevented her from sinking, and he was nowhere at hand. Respectfully the court allowed the queen to drown.

Chippendale's Own.

"Is it genuine Chippendale?"
"Absolutely, sir."
"But this looks like a crack right across!"
"Done by Chippendale himself, sir, in a fit of rage when he heard the union had called the men out."—London Punch.

The Other Was Important.

"Two great desires of my life have been gratified. One was to go up in an airship."
"And the other?"
"To get safely back to earth."—Exchange.

A Real Pretty Excuse.

Bessie's Mother—Bessie, did you let that Mr. Snuggles have a kiss? Bessie—Yes, mamma. He said it would be a goodby kiss, and I was just dead anxious to have him go.—Puck.

The way of the world is to make laws, but follow customs.—Montaigne.

THE BEE

Published
at
1109 Eye St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Wash-
ington, D. C., as second-class
mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year in advance...\$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three months......50
Subscription monthly......20

PROF. W. M. DAVIDSON.

The Bee believes that the decision that will be reached by Dr. W. M. Davidson will be acceptable to the entire community as well as to a majority of the members of the Board of Education. Dr. Davidson will not be frightened into doing anything by threats of resignations or anything else. The colored members of the Board of Education should be in harmony with every official in the public schools. The people are indebted to the president of the Board of Education, Capt. James F. Oyster, who has defended every interest of the teachers regardless of color or condition. There has been no color line drawn by Capt. Oyster in his conduct of our schools. The colored teachers have appealed to him for protection, and he has been ready and willing at all times to render whatever assistance he could to right any and every wrong as he saw it. The Bee admires a fighter, especially when the fight is made in the proper direction. Suppose the colored members of the Board of Education had made the same fight before Congress for better schools and larger appropriations for the colored schools as they have made against the assistant superintendent? It is said that the files of The Bee will be quoted and be compared with the present issues. Let us hope so. There is nothing The Bee cannot explain to the satisfaction of its readers. The Bee is grateful to the members of the Board of Education who leads this fight against the assistant. It is not believed that he will stoop to small things, but in the fight that he is making he has been misled. He will get no credit for making the fight for those who claim to have grievances against the superintendent. He only destroys his influence with his more fortunate associates on the Board of Education. He has always admitted that the president of the Board of Education was a good man, and should have his support. Will Mr. Horner explain why he so suddenly changed? If he has charges to make, why didn't he make them to Dr. Davidson? As a lawyer and a member of the Board of Education, he knows that the proper way to succeed is to go right. It is hoped that the superintendent will put at rest this school contention.

SILENCING PREJUDICE.

When Mr. Whitefield McKinlay was suggested for Customs Collector here there was more or less ado made over it because he was a colored man, and it was claimed that it would incite, rather than diminish race prejudice. President Taft, however, undissuaded by arguments resulting from merely race prejudice, went ahead and made the appointment. In a few days after the appointment was made adverse talk ceased, and the community settled down to the routine of affairs. Now that Mr. McKinlay has made good in his position, and showed that a colored man can be found to fill any position, we do not even hear the place referred to. This race prejudice, after all, is a thing that only increases as it is given consideration. Give it no consideration, then the thing "dies a bornin'." Judge Kin-kade, a white judge, once remarked that "the way to break down race prejudice was to make a plenty of colored appointments in various States and localities, thereby making the people use to the presence of colored men in official positions." And this statement is not far from correct, in fact it is correct. When white men become familiar with colored men who dis-

play ability, manhood and respectability, it is not long until the race line of demarkation is almost if not completely effaced. Whitefield McKinlay entered upon his duties with the grim determination of making good in order to properly serve the government, and in order to reflect credit upon his race and make it possible for other colored men to succeed to like positions. It is gratifying to the colored people of the District that he has made good. His success helps directly and indirectly every other colored man, for no colored man can succeed in any honorable capacity without, in some measure, making success possible for every other colored man. And the sooner that colored men recognize this fact the sooner will we agree that to prescribe "pull-together" as a regular tonic is far better than prescribing and administering "knocks" as an antidote for racial progress.

DR. WASHINGTON'S NAME.

It seems that Dr. Booker T. Washington's name and endorsement is always to be reckoned with either by direction or indirection, and either as an argument against or in favor of it. When the opposition to Prof. Bruce went hunting for arguments to use against him they did not hesitate to drag in the name of Dr. Washington to help their side of the case, as they thought, although, inconsistently, they had previously referred to him as responsible for Prof. Bruce being here, and therefore an argument in favor of his removal. When the President of the board, acting to confirm the opposition's claim that Dr. Washington had dropped Prof. Bruce from his list of meritorious colored men, wrote the Doctor, and secured a reply directly opposite, then the opposition resumed the argument that Dr. Washington was attempting to run the colored schools of Washington. Nothing could be farther from Dr. Washington's purpose. He is not interested in the colored schools of Washington except as he is interested in the education of his race everywhere. He has not taken any part in this contention for and against Prof. Bruce, and when written to for a statement he did not even know that a fight was being waged against Prof. Bruce. However, it is to no man's discredit to have the good will of Dr. Washington, and it is not especially to any man's credit to have him recorded against him, for the reason that Dr. Washington only favors individuals when they fit in the scheme of general upbuilding of the race, and he only opposes individuals when their actions are prompted by a selfishness that means race retardance. If a man has Dr. Washington's respect and favor set it down that it is because the man in question is contributing, by his work to the sum total of race achievements in the field of usefulness. Washington's favor is a talisman because, and only because he stands unreservedly and unequivocally for race progress, and because he is against the propagation of selfishness at the expense of the race progress.

DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD.

The Bee congratulates its distinguished friend Dr. James E. Shepard, on the success that he is meeting with in his school work. He is one man in the South who has the respect and confidence of all classes, regardless of color or condition. It is remarkable to see the progress that he has made in so short a time. The buildings that he has erected in Durham are but a few blocks from the center of the City. Dr. Shepard is honored wherever he goes, and it is quite evident that he has the respect and confidence of the people, because they are always willing and ready to assist his great work. With the progress that the National Religious Training School, at Durham, is making, it will not be very long before this school will be to Durham, N. C., what Tuskegee is to Alabama. It is to the credit of the State that Dr. Shepard has been able to bring some of the greatest men in this country to his school, and before they leave they have expressed great admiration for the work that is being done by Dr. Shepard. The great conference of ministers that has been called to meet at Durham, N. C., under the auspices of the National Religious Training School, will be the greatest religious event in the history of that city. The Bee is informed that the board and lodging of the ministers will be paid by the school. Elsewhere in The Bee will be read with interest a copy of the call and the questions that will be discussed.

REPRESENT THE PEOPLE?

The colored members of the

Board of Education claim that they not only voice, but represent the sentiment of the people. Now, if they think so, let them, at once, send in their resignations to the Judges, and ask for an endorsement of the people for a vindication by a reappointment.

Had it been left with the people not one would have received fifty endorsements out of a population of ninety thousand colored people. There will be a day when the colored people of the city will be represented on the Board of Education. If the Judges of the Supreme Court would ask the people for an expression of their choice, they would readily see a difference.

The citizens of Washington have been embarrassed by having people to represent them who have no interest in their welfare.

Of course, the colored members intend to resign and ask for an endorsement of the people.

Let us hope so.

PUBLIC PRINTER DONNELLY.

Public Printer Donnelly is to be commended for the stand that he has taken in behalf of justice and fair play. Because he will not discharge a colored bricklayer, who has passed the civil service examination and complied with all the requirements of law, he has been denounced by a discriminating and prejudicial labor union. It is believed that there are a few fair men in the labor organization who are willing to treat the colored workman fairly. It is strange that the bricklayer's labor union is willing for the colored man to work as a laborer but not as a bricklayer. How inconsistent. The colored bricklayer will not be discharged on account of his color, and the country will stand by the Public Printer.

DOESN'T WANT IT.

The friends of Dr. Winfield Scott Montgomery claim that he is not a candidate for the position of assistant superintendent of schools, although he is fully competent to fill any position in the schools. The Bee is aware that Dr. Montgomery is as popular among the colored teachers as Mr. Stewart is among the whites. Dr. Montgomery is an honorable and upright man, and The Bee has no fault to find of him. Dr. Montgomery has always informed The Bee that he doesn't want the job, no matter who may urge him for the position.

Who are the people?

We owe something to the pupils in the school.

Dr. Tunnell and Mrs. Harris show the proper spirit when they state that they will abide by Dr. Davidson's decision.

That "Get-next-to-yourself" mixture has effected a lot of cures. It would be well for a few malcontents around here to give it a trial.

Mr. Horner can yet become a useful member of the Board of Education by forgetting to fill the "get even" prescription, and just working for the schools as a whole.

The colored ministers will certainly take advantage of the invitation extended to them by Dr. James E. Shepard, of Durham, N. C., to visit his home for a conference. The stay there will not cost them anything.

In the event of the resignations of the colored members of the Board of Education, the Judges have excellent material from which they can select three suitable persons.

The resignations of the colored members of the Board of Education will no doubt be in the hands of Chief Justice Claiborne before the next issue of The Bee, if the declaration of Attorney R. R. Horner is carried out.

The Bee's expose of the "combine's" slate, as Dame Rumor gave it out, attracted much attention and excited a great deal of discussion last week. There are many who believe, occasionally, there is a whole lot of facts incased in rumor.

President Taft's invasion of the enemy's country is a bold dash. And the people, like the men who are not afraid to go right into the heart of the enemy's country. President Taft knows that he is right, and being right, he is going ahead fearlessly. More power to him.

The Canadians, by their overwhelming defeat of the Reciproci-

ty Treaty, not only cut off their nose to spite their face, but they, unconsciously, furnished more strength to President Taft in that their claim that reciprocity was a splendid thing for the people of this country is now given substantiation.

CONFERENCE FOR NEGRO PASTORS.

All Denominations Are Asked to Send Delegates—Settlement Work Begun.

But Further Discussion of the Moral, Civil, Spiritual and Sociological Conditions of the Race is Needed For Practical Uplift, Which Can Best Be Done Through Religious Channels.

Durham, N. C. Hundreds of colored people in touch with the masses of the race attended the recent summer school and chautauqua of the National Religious Training School, this city. This is the only movement of its kind among Negroes, and its officials are men of both races from various sections of the country. The spirit of the chautauqua was for the uplift of the Negroes who were envied to their detriment. The lectures and the other departments, featuring such well known preachers as Dr. Jesse C. Masse, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dr. W. Y. Chapman, of Newark, N. J.; Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbert, one of the leading authorities in America on the Bible; Bishop Kirgore, Durham; Professor Kelly Miller, Washington; Dr. Jesse Johnson, Xenia, O., and Dr. D. Webster Davis, Richmond, kindled the minds and hearts of hundreds of the race, who received a new educational value and experienced a newness that gave them a determination to dwell amid the most monotonous surroundings to triumph over certain conditions making a large number of their race parasites upon society.

Settlement work is a new feature among the educational activities of the Afro-American folk, and this institution is the pioneer in such a needed work for the Negro's good. The teachers and preachers were given lectures on sanitary chemistry, and during the six weeks of the summer school and chautauqua excursions were made to various sections of the city that afforded the members of the settlement party an opportunity to do real settlement work among their people. The good accomplished by such excursions will undoubtedly become a potent factor in a large number of cities, towns and in a large section of the rural districts in the South especially. The Negro that helps to make up the undesirable element in the North and gives that section a phase of the problem found in the South was discussed, and the outcome of such discussions and investigations on the part of student body directed by the president of the institution and a number of prominent Northern and Southern men of both races has caused greater activity among those attending the school to better the sociological conditions of their race in their respective communities and made it imperative for the following call, signed by Dr. James E. Shepard, founder and president of the school: "To the ministers of the United States: At the request of many who are interested in the development of the race along all lines I have been asked to call a conference of the colored ministers of the United States at the National Religious Training School, in the city of Durham, N. C., July 26, 1912.

This conference is for the purpose of discussing the moral, civil and spiritual condition of the Negro, to study sociological problems and to devise some means of working along practical lines for the uplift of the race, especially through religious channels. We realize that the colored minister is the real leader of his people and that there should be co-operation between him and all others who are striving for the racial uplift. We believe that the colored minister holds the real key to the situation, and for this reason we desire to have a heart to heart conference of all the ministers, irrespective of denominations.

"Such practical questions as these will be discussed: What is the moral condition of the people in your community? What is the sanitary condition? What effort, if any, has been made to improve the sanitary conditions? Is crime on the increase? If not, what was the cause of its reduction? To what extent do you co-operate with the Civic Improvement League? Has settlement work to any extent been conducted in your community, and, if so, with what results? Many kindred subjects will be discussed.

"The National Religious Training School invites all ministers to be their guests for one week, so that you will be at no expense while in the city of Durham. The railroad will be asked to co-operate in this movement to the extent of making very liberal rates. Durham is regarded as one of the most progressive cities in the country, and it will be a pleasure and a benefit for you to come and see what your own race is actually doing in Durham.

"All ministers who contemplate attending this conference are requested to make same known by January 1, 1912, so that arrangements can be made for their accommodation. We will also be glad to have any practical suggestions that you may see fit to make, and they will be carefully considered."

The regular school term begins next month with a higher standard and a faculty composed of well-known pedagogues from leading institutions of learning.

MANY SICK.

Inspector Forrest's Report. General Henry Forrest, vice president of the Pulman, Porter's Relief Association, has just returned to the city after having completed a tour of inspection of the sick in Jersey City, N. J., and the District of Columbia. He also states that he found many sick within the past few days, and five members of the organization have died.

Public Men And Things

(By the Sage of the Potomac.)

They had just reached the corner of Rue del Know—everybody's business—that's Pierce Place. There were two of them, and they had been gauging the amber fluid down at Bob Allen's Cafe de Suds on the Black Midway Plaisance—that's Fourteenth Street from S to V. Both had gauged just enough Kentucky bourbon to make them argumentative. Mrs. Suddam's affinity case was under discussion. "What do you think of this affinity racket?" said the first, whom we will designate as Col. Piker. The second, who was about as mellow as a Bartlett pear three weeks after it was ripe, and whom I will designate as Capt. Barfly, replied: "I kinder lean untowards (and he said "untowards") the affinity business, but my 'ole ooman' she just naturally is agin it." "Umph," returned Col. Piker, as he rolled a cud of pipe smoke over to the other side of his jaw, "my ooman is old fashion too. But colored men ain't worked up to the affinity business, and colored women just so old fashion they can't see the good pints to it," and then as he clutched his carbonator, he continued, "and they ain't got the mon. You see a woman ought to have money to be a real affinity. You can't make a soul mate out of a dependent."

"Say, man," said Capt. Barfly, "you certainly are off with your trolley, and your differential is on the bum if you reckon that way. Why, don't you know there's lots of culled women who work for a living what's got this affinity and soul mate business down to where it figures out as the real breakfast food? As I reason it, this affinityness is a sort of interchangeable sympathy which a woman who has brainstorms has for a fellow who has about one ounce of energy and about four tons of live wire coiled up in his system." Just here a cop came along and told the two logicians they had better soft pedal it, and move on. Capt. Barfly objected, and told the cop that he was a man of quality and rights, and no one, not even the President, could make him move off the eminent domain. "Now move off and be quick about it, or I'll run you in," said the copy in a sort of Eighth Precinct Station tone of voice, and with a sort of Judge Kimble gaze. Remembering that Hon. Judson Lyons was once run in from the same classic precincts, and remembering that the Hon. Judson's feet got so cold he was afraid to file charges against the cop, and knowing that the effect on the Hon. Judson has been so great that he won't even stand on a corner to wait for a car, now, my two friends, Col. Piker and Capt. Barfly, just simply beat it down that tumultuous thoroughfare down in the city directory as Pierce Place, and never finished their solution of this affinity business as it concerns a gentleman of color. And you know these men well—old "cits."

Now, speaking about Bob Allen's Cafe de Suds, colored men are certainly making this Mr. White Man rich. They crowd his place every night and spend their money for bad whisky and other wet goods more or less indifferent. I use to ease in there quietly myself, semi-occasionally, but since I found that Dr. Davidson is so puritanical he's against teachers blowing cuffs off of beer glasses in a bar where the judge is a whisky vender, I am almost afraid to go on that side of the street any more. Three of us fellows, "comrades ever since we were boys," have signed the Murphy pledge never again to drink. We are high up on the water wagon, and the going is awfully rough. The other evening I was over to a friend's house, and he sat out a bottle of Kenilworth Inn, and I came within an ace of falling off the wagon. But speaking about Bob Allen's Cafe de Suds, I can't figure out why we should make him rich. If we are going to make a liquor dispenser rich, why not pick out one of those kind who are near kin to the demons of Mole St. Nicholas? When pay day comes around in the departments, you just can't get in Allen's unless you go through a crowd that would make a bargain day crowd at Kann's look like peanuts roasted down in Bloodfield when they are electing a delegate to a national convention. There are always a lot of hamfistos who like to give their money to white men who sell them bad firewater. Weuns done cut it out, since Dr. Davidson complimented Chase on his editorial about the teachers' morals. When I heard that Davidson told me Chase's editorial was to his liking, I said to myself, said it good and strong, said it with a feeling, said it with a long yearning for that teachers' payroll, "me to the acqueduct from this time on."

I guess Dr. Davidson's third epistle to the Romans pronouncement that teachers must not run after board members for promotions will give Capt. Oyster a chance to sell cheese and butter now without stopping between each pound weighed to talk with some colored teacher. It has just been a measly shame the way they have piled into his butter emporium to tell him what kind of meat their neighbors were eating, and what kind of a gossipier their neighbor's wife is, and then quietly ease up to the point of talking about a promotion. Captain has stood the mass play of these submarine teachers for a long while patiently, and it has been a puzzle to me how a usually gruff, hit-em-from-the-shoulder man like him could stand it so patiently. I've been down to his butter emporium a few times myself, when I had no business there, but the superintendent has sure put a hint into my brain, and I'll just ride on past Captain's place, when I go to market. Lots of them use to give him a song and dance like this: "Captain, I was just on my way from market, or to market, and dropped in to pay my respects." Of course the doughty old Captain, who was born before fakir became a plural, knew what was to come next. Let me tell you, supervisors and teachers, principals and

all, unless you really want to buy a few pounds of Captain's prime butter, or a few dozen pounds of his rocheferd cheese, you had just better drop your visits to his emporium down to an average of none per month, from this weary time on. Captain don't need your advice. He's got a pretty full brain cavity of his own.

The woman folks have begun to get ready to organize their whist clubs for the fall-winter season. My little Mona Lisa has been busy all this week running around getting ready for the first meeting of her club. Last season the women played cards until they almost had mental collapses. It was a good thing for Jim Cobb and Arthur Gray, who are known as official trainers, but for some of us poor deluded hubbies it was a regular Stolypin business. Many a time did I get home in the evening and find the "Gone to the Card Club" hung on my front door. Of course I went in and waited until she returned, and then she would hurriedly fix me up a layout left over from last Sunday's dinner. If I kicked, why, she never got through talking back, so I just accepted the situation. If these honeybunches of ours go it as strong this season you will see an announcement that the married men have organized a poker club to play three times a week. And if we play three times a week it's a rumor against a suspicion that we won't have any money left to pay rent, and that will bring our dear fillies to their senses. We will either organize a poker club, or we will place our money on Ollie Glenn, and that will fade it away fast enough to keep our lilies-of-the-valley home. Now I like to see the women enjoy themselves, and I go to the limit for my chocolate bon-bon, but this thing of playing tea times a week, and filling up with gossip about the neighbor's business ain't according to Hoyle with some of us benedicts, even if it is according to Foster with the hobble skirt brigade. Them's the men's sentiments.

MR. HARRY H. CALVERT.

Manager of the Big Haden Stores, Tenth and F Streets Northwest.

Mr. Harry H. Calvert, the genial manager of the Haden Stores, Tenth and F Streets Northwest, is a young man of excellent ability. Indeed, he must be a man of rare executive ability who is trusted to look after the interest of this great dry goods store, occupying nearly half a block on F Street, with its hundreds of clerks and other employees. Mr. Calvert, since entering the employment of this dry-goods house, has bent every energy to bring the largest and best class of buyers to it. How well this young man has succeeded one needs only to pay a visit to this mammoth store, and see the hundreds of buyers thronging the counters, where they find better bargains than they can secure elsewhere, and at greater rates than is found in any other store of its kind in Washington. The genial manager has made a special effort to see that every colored person is treated as other customers are. All that



visit this store speak of the uniform kindness and the general politeness of all the employees, clerks and others. From morning until closing time one can see streams of colored people going and coming from this store. Mr. Haden made no mistake when he secured the services of this young man as manager of his store.

Harry H. Calvert was born in Washington, educated in the public schools of this city, where he was employed in one of the city's big dry goods store, thus preparing him for the large and responsible duties that he has been called to. Since boyhood he has been a regular attendant at the Sunday school of the Brookland Methodist Church, of which he is a member. His genial manner and modest bearing bespeaks for his early connection with the Sunday school and church.

Christian Endeavor Echo Meeting.

An Echo Meeting of the great National Christian Endeavor, which met in Atlantic City, was held at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church last Tuesday evening. Several addresses were delivered by the different delegates who attended the convention. Their talks were inspiring and helpful. Rev. W. H. Brooks, pastor of the church, was master of ceremonies. After the meeting refreshments were served free to everybody, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

SOUTHWEST FOR BRUCE.

Dr. R. J. Collins Speaks Out.

Dr. R. J. Collins, one of the most highly and respectable citizens in the Southwest, and who voices the sentiment of the colored people in that section, in speaking to a representative of The Bee Tuesday, stated the people in his section favor the retention of Mr. Bruce. Speaking for himself, Dr. Collins said that he will be glad when the Judges of the Supreme Court will appoint people on the Board of Education acceptable to the people. He will have more to say later on.



The Week in Society

The Board & McGuire Drug Co., with stores at 1912 1/2 14th St., and 9th and You Sts., N. W., report the beginning of the heaviest fall trade in the history of their business. This firm has always stood for QUALITY in drugs and medicines, as well as in their famous ice cream soda, and quality always draws the discriminating buyer.

Miss F. M. Tyson gave a Dutch supper to a few of her friends last week at her residence, 914 S Street Northwest. It was a most enjoyable evening. These occasional suppers of Miss Tyson are always events of much merriment and pleasure.

Mrs. S. Jewel Flurker, of Argyle, Ga., was given a dinner last week by Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Maxfield.

Miss Effie M. Middleton has returned to the city.

Misses Adda and Marion Williams, who spent the summer at Abbeville, S. C., returned to this city last week. Miss Virginia Williams returned this week.

Mrs. Maud Baxter Chew, who was given such social attention while in Philadelphia, Pa., has returned to the city.

Mrs. M. C. Maxfield, The Bee's special correspondent at the National Baptist Convention that met in Pittsburgh, Pa., returned to the city last week.

Recorder Henry Lincoln Johnson left the city for Atlanta, Ga., last Saturday.

Miss Alice M. Carroll left the city on the 10th inst., for the Princess Anne Academy, Princess Anne, Md., where she has accepted the position of preceptress and teacher of English. She made a short visit to Chester, Del., en route.

If you want to see some of Washington's best society, take a walk on the boulevard from Seventh to Fourteenth on You.

Dr. Minnie Crause is one of the most competent pharmacists in the city. She is at Gray's.

Dr. Morse is the man popular with the people. Watch how he is growing. Don't leave 10th and L streets Northwest without visiting Morse's drug store.

Mr. Charles C. Pleasant is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Lewis Stewart, in Clarksburg, W. Va.

Mr. Percy Johnson was in Baltimore on Tuesday evening of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gardner are the guests of Mr. Thaddeus Cope-land, of Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Mary King visited Mrs. Ida Holland, in Baltimore, Md., last week.

Mr. Henry Jones returned to this city on Wednesday night of last week, after spending an enjoyable stay in Richmond, Va., with friends.

Mrs. George Thomas, of Jersey City, is visiting her parents here.

Mrs. Maggie Gilchrist, of this city, has been visiting relatives and friends in New York and Jersey City.

Prof. G. D. Houston visited his parents in Cambridge, Mass., this summer.

Misses Margaret Freeman and Hattie B. Tear have returned to their home in Philadelphia, after spending a pleasant summer in this city and Alexandria, Va.

Miss Agnes Queen has returned to this city after an enjoyable trip to Atlantic City, Ocean City and Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright, of Philadelphia, are visiting relatives and friends in Baltimore and this city.

Miss Julia F. Jones, of Philadelphia, Pa., spent the past week in this city.

W. R. Griffin, Grand Master of True Reformers, is touring the West, and reports a bright future for the Order.

Miss Mary Martin, of Denver, Colo., is here on a visit.

Miss Irene Middleton has returned to this city after a pleasant vacation of three weeks in Cumberland, Md., with Miss Hazel Banks. Much social attention was paid her.

Dr. J. W. Morse has the gem drug store in the northwest. Prescriptions carefully compounded by registered clerks.

Miss Lottie Nichols has returned to Media, Pa., after a very pleasant visit to this city.

Mr. John T. Rhines is spending a few days in Atlantic City with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Lee have returned to their home after a pleasant sojourn of two weeks in Harrisburg, Pa., as the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Price.

Mr. Walter Brooks is visiting his sister, Mrs. Flora Williams, in Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Miss Nellie McCord has returned to her home in Pittsburgh, Pa., after spending a pleasant vacation here.

Mr. Thomas Miller, Jr., a government employee of this city, has gone to his home in Harrisburg, Pa., to register.

Mr. George W. Still is visiting his sister in Charlotte, N. C.

Messrs. Everett Cox and Jack Jordan, of Little Rock, Ark., are in the city.

Miss Sadie Collins, who has been out of the city some time, has returned.

Don't pass Morse's Drug Store, at Nineteenth and L streets northwest. Miss E. M. Wormley is in Boston, Mass.

Mr. Edward Bailey, of Chicago, Ill., is enjoying his vacation here.

Mrs. Olivia Mitchell and Miss Theresa Mitchell, who have been visiting relatives and friends in Savannah, Ga., during the summer, are at home now.

Mrs. Leon Smallwood and children have returned to their home in Omaha, Neb., after a pleasant trip to this city and other Eastern cities.

Miss Marie Hawkins and mother are spending the week in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Chas. Madison and daughter, of 1624 Church Street, have arrived from Atlantic City, after a pleasant stay of four weeks.

Mrs. Lottie Reeves and daughter, of Atlantic City, are visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Marie Greene, of Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting her parents on Florida Avenue.

Miss Ella Jones has arrived home from a Northern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ashton have arrived from Cape May, N. J., and are stopping with their sister, Mrs. Jackson, 2422 Seventeenth Street Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker's home on New Hampshire Avenue, was the scene of a very pretty wedding last Wednesday evening, when Mr. James L. Jasper and Mrs. Gertrude Preston were married by Rev. Gordon. The bride and groom will be at home after October 1, 1908, New Hampshire Avenue Northwest.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones accompanied his daughter, Miss Georgia, to Brooklyn, N. Y., last Saturday morning, where she has gone to enter school. Attorney Jones will visit several other places before he returns.

Mr. Robert T. Douglass, who has gone into business at Fourteenth Street Northwest, is now prepared to accommodate his friends.

Seasons may come and seasons may change, but the crowds go on forever at the two drug stores of Board & McGuire, 1912 1/2 14th St. and 9th and You Sts., N. W. Two places where everybody meets everybody else.

Rev. A. C. Garner is spending sometime in Texas.

Miss Virgie Calloway is the guest of Miss Carlotta Kersey, of 100 West Leigh street, during her stay in Richmond, Va. Much social attention is being paid her.

Mrs. Fernelia Steele and little daughter are visiting her brother, Mr. Robt. Archer, of N. Eighth Street, Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Seals, of Atlanta, Ga., are here on a visit.

The Misses Clyde B. and Otelee P. Wilkins, of Griffin, Pa., will enter Howard University to complete their literary and musical course.

Mr. J. K. Arter has returned to his home in Atlanta, Ga., after a pleasant stay in this city, Baltimore and New York City.

Mr. W. L. Cody is spending a few days in Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Luther Ferguson, sister of Mr. Chas. Ferguson, of 1322 S. C. Avenue, Southeast, has returned to her home in Jersey City, after a pleasant stay in this city.

Mrs. Wellington Taylor, daughter of John Simms, one of our oldest citizens, is visiting her old home. Mrs. Taylor now resides in Harlem, New York, and speaks of that locality as a very desirable one for residents.

Mr. John H. Butcher, of the Government Bindery, and wife, have been spending their vacation in New York City, the past several weeks. They were the recipients of much social attention from prominent colored citizens.

Mr. Butcher was greatly impressed with the many improvements and magnificent buildings of this great financial center, embracing the new St. Philip's P. E. Church and its environs, located at Harlem.

The selection of Mr. Wm. B. Harris, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as Grand Master of the G. U. O. of O. F., is a well deserved promotion. Mr. Harris is well equipped in everything pertaining to this great organization, and will no doubt prove a most acceptable and efficient officer.

Dr. John W. Morse, of the Gem Drug Store, at Nineteenth and L streets northwest, has everything that a first-class druggist possesses. Drop in.

The Woman's Guild, of St. Luke's P. E. Church, is arranging for a "Paper Dress Party" early next month. The entertainment will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, M Street Northwest. Ample notice will be given in The Bee, so as to afford its patrons an opportunity to attend. No better nor more enjoyable affairs are given than those by the Woman's Guild of St. Luke's parish. The "Hobble Party" last season for example, was a most "delightful" affair.

The women of this Guild make everybody feel "at home" and their efforts demand liberal support.

Mr. R. C. Holland, of the Government Bindery, a very prominent Mason, and also prominently associated in the mission work of the Epis-

copal Church of the Diocese of Maryland, located in Northeast Washington, under the supervision of Rev. Franklin Bennett, of Calvary Chapel, is now convalescent from an alarming attack of pneumonia.

George W. Scott, of the War Department, is spending his vacation at White Plains, N. Y., the guest of his brother, Mr. Charles Scott, a prominent business man.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tilghman entertained a few of their friends on last Sunday evening. Among those that were present were her two sisters, Mrs. Mary and Josephine Brown, of Upper Marlboro, Md., Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Plates, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dent.

Mr. E. W. Thompson, of the National Union, has returned to the city from New York.

Dr. Arthur Gray, who was operated on some time ago is now himself again. The friends of this popular pharmacist were very solicitous about him.

Announcements have been issued of the marriage of Mr. Fred D. Morris, a graduate of the class of 1910, of the College of Arts and Sciences of Howard University, to Miss Bessie Smith, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Smith, of Mound Bayou, Miss.

Miss Mr. Morris holds a position in the bank of Mound Bayou.

Messrs. Walker Blair and W. H. Butcher left the city last Wednesday evening for Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Blair is pursuing a course at Syracuse University.

Attorney L. M. King, who has been to New York on professional business has returned to the city.

Job work is done by the Triangle Printing Co., 1109 Eye Street Northwest, W. Calvin Chase, Jr., manager.

Mrs. J. L. Paige, of Florida, who attended the National Baptist convention which convened at Pittsburg, Pa., is in this city for a few days, the guest of Mrs. Tolers, 924 Twenty-fourth Street Northwest.

Mrs. Celia Rector, of Little Rock, Ark., is in the city, the guest of her grandson, John K. Rector, Jr., and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Dollie Pinkney Baldwin.

Mrs. Anna V. Thomas, who has been so ill at her home 1112 Eye Street Northwest, is fast improving, to the gratification of her friends.

Mrs. Helen Davis has been quite sick at her home in the Cameron Flats.

Misses Corine Gaines and Colin Rice, of Chicago, Ill., will attend the National Training School at Lincoln Heights.

SOUTHERN BELLE MARRIED.

Miss Moore Becomes the Bride of Mr. Reed.

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 25.

One of the most brilliant weddings of the season was consummated Wednesday night, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, when Miss Inez Emily Moore, of Greensboro, N. C., became the bride of Dr. James H. Reed, of Minneapolis, Minn., in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives at home and from abroad.

The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father, Prof. Chas. H. Moore, who for many years was vice-president of the A. & M. College, and director of the academic department, but for the past four years has been the national organizer of the National Negro Business League.

The beautiful bungalow cottage of Prof. Moore was artistically decorated in honor of the event. The parlor, where the ceremony was performed, was made beautiful in a color scheme of white and green.

Special music was arranged for the occasion under the direction of Mrs. Anna L. Bullock, instructor of music at Bennett College, this city.

Just preceding the entrance of the wedding party, Prof. Chas. Stewart, of the A. & M. College, sang "Nuptial Vows," and during the ceremony, after the prayer, "Thou Art as a Flower."

While Mendelssohn's Wedding March was being rendered, the wedding party entered the parlor in the following order: First came the bridegroom with his best man, Dr. Thomas Watkins; next the bride, leaning on the arm of her father; then the maid of honor, the bride's sister, Miss Hulma Moore, and following, little Miss Elizabeth Hines, of Wilkesboro, N. C., the ring bearer.

Standing in front of a bank of ferns, the Rev. W. H. Goler, D. D., president of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., who, also married the parents of the bride, united in a most impressive manner the happy couple with the beautiful ring ceremony of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The bride never looked more beautiful than she did that evening as she entered the parlor, leaning upon the arm of her father, gowning in a shimmering crepe de chine with trimmings of real lace, seed pearls and satin, and wearing a veil of tulle, caught with orange blossoms, and carrying a bouquet of bride's roses.

Her sister Hulma, the maid of honor, wore a dewdrop net over silver blue messaline, with trimmings of crystal fringe and silver spangles, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

The youngest sister, Miss Edith, wore a gown of blue silk chiffon over pale blue messaline with trimmings of pink rosebuds.

The groom is a native of Lexington, Ky. He obtained his medical education in the noted Northwestern University in Chicago, after which he spent eighteen months as interne in Providence Hospital.

Two years ago he went to Minneapolis, where he entered upon the regular practice of his profession.

The bride was born and reared in Greensboro, N. C., educated in the famous female school, Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C. For the past four years she has been one of the teachers in the graded schools of Wilson, N. C.

The large number of beautiful and costly gifts, consisting of silver, cut glass, china, hammered brass, etc., attest in some degree the widespread popularity of the bride and groom.

The next day the couple left on their bridal tour, after which they went to their future home, Minneapolis, Minn.

House Warming.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Herbert Johnson, of 1614 Fifteenth Street Northwest, entertained at an old fashion house-warming and reunion of old time friends in an "old lang syne" style on Sunday, September 17. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson received the guests, and there was a general exchange of greetings and times recalled that would do a president and his wife honor.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Boisseau, of Alexandria; Mr. Raymond Boisseau, Mr. and Mrs. Grady, of Alexandria; Mr. Andrew Grady, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnson, of Alexandria; Sergeant and Mrs. Wm. Payne, of Hunters, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKenzie, of District of Columbia; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Malord, Mrs. Arthur Dorsey, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. F. Warrick, Mrs. Fannie Chapman, Mrs. Mary Tibbs, of Brightwood; Mr. Wm. F. Evans and Mrs. Mary Washington. After partaking of an old fashioned dinner, the guests left with pleasant memories of the day.

Dutch Party.

Miss F. M. Tyson, of 914 T Street Northwest, gave a Dutch Party last Saturday evening to a number of her friends. It was an enjoyable affair. At 12 o'clock the invited guests were seated and enjoyed the hospitality of the hostess. Among those present were: Mr. P. L. Parker, Dr. J. Cottrell, Miss Ryan, Miss Thomas, Misses Jackson, Miss Williams, of New York, and others.

FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS NEWS.

The cornerstone laying at the new M. E. Church took place here last Sunday evening at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. E. S. Williams, D. D. was master of ceremonies. Rev. T. L. Thomas, D. D., preached the sermon. The other exercises were in charge of Cordian Lodge No. 387, United Order of Odd Fellows. Among some of those present were Rev. Dr. W. W. Clair, Rev. G. A. Davis, Rev. R. F. Coates, Rev. W. S. Jackson; also the following: Wm. L. Houston, ex-Grand Master; W. B. Harris, Dist. Grand Master; H. P. Slaughter, editor of the Odd Fellows' Journal; Sml. W. Watson, secretary, Hall Association; W. H. Nailor, ex-Grand Director, Hall Association; David A. Clark, ex-Grand Director, S. C. M., and others too numerous to mention.

The sermon and all the addresses were instructive and inspiring. All the exercises, the attendance and the collection were grand.

The subject of union is the subject of the day. All sections of Fairmount Heights are looking forward to the result of Wednesday night, September 27, at which time all citizens have pledged to bury the hatchet as it were; come together as brethren, and form one strong citizens' association. Should such proposition succeed, much credit will be given to the most conservative element of both sides. Should the proposition fail the readers of The Bee will be given the reason and the names of those who failed to agree.

With union, good long term schools, well worked streets, electric lights, and police protection will be within our reach.

A conference of the so-called progressives was called and a meeting was held at the home of one of their members Monday night, September 25. The Fairmount Heights Citizens' Association held a lively meeting on the 26th.

WEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Junior choir of Mt. Zion M. E. Church, 29th Street, will render a special song service Sunday afternoon, October 1, at 4:30. The choir will be assisted by Mr. Felix Weir, violinist; Miss Marnie Simmons, soprano soloist, and Mr. George E. Battles, tenor soloist, at which time a rare musical treat is promised.

A silver offering is the admission. Mr. J. T. Beason, director, Mr. Louis N. Brown, organist, Rev. D. W. Hayes, pastor.

A grand Poverty Party, by Circle B. of the First Baptist Church, on Friday evening, September 22, was a financial success. Quite a number of those present were dressed in poverty attire. Misses Margaret Matthews and Dora Robinson were awarded prizes for being the most shabbily dressed of the group. Among them was one old ragged man, supposed to be the pastor of the church, which created much amusement in the party. Refreshments were served by the Poverty Committee.

The annual Old Folks' day of the members of Mt. Zion M. E. Church was appropriately observed Sunday, September 24, and very interesting services were had during the day.

At 1 o'clock Rev. R. B. Hart preached the sermon at 3 P. M. Love Feast and sermon to the classes at 7:30 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Hayes. The Ladies' Aid Society served a dinner to the old folks, which was greatly enjoyed. Some who were present were over 90 years of age, and gave some very startling reminiscences of their Christian lives during slavery days.

The funeral of Mr. George Epps, whose death occurred last Thursday, took place Saturday afternoon from Mt. Zion M. E. Church, and was largely attended by his friends and associates. He was the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. James Washington. Many floral offerings were presented. Interment, Mt. Zion cemetery.

Death of Noah Price.

The funeral of Mr. Noah Price, who died last Saturday at his residence, 24th Street Northwest, took place Tuesday afternoon from Union Wesley A. M. E. Z. Church, and was largely attended. He was a class leader of the above-named church and a prominent member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities, who were in attendance as follows: Widow and Son Lodge, F. A. M., and Henderson Commandery, Union Light Lodge 1905, G. U. O. of F. Past Grand Master, Council 44, Georgetown Patriarch, No. 42, and the

Kastle Park For Sale

The residence of the old Kastle Estate which is located on a tract of thirteen acres of land, on an eminence which affords one of the finest views to be had in the District, overlooking a large expansive territory, and is always dry, which makes it healthy both in the Winter and Summer. This building, which cost between seven and eight thousand dollars, is a large, handsome bungalow, sixty feet square, and has every city convenience, bath, electric lights, and heated by a large furnace in the basement, which extends under the whole structure. The hall is sixty feet long and about fifteen feet wide, while the rooms on the East side are twenty feet square, with bath room between fifteen wide by twenty long, and the front room on the West side is also twenty feet square, but the remaining rooms and kitchen are not so large. There are also two nice rooms in the attic. The verandas on the North and East sides of the house are about twelve feet wide, and extend the whole length of the building, with wire screens for Summer use.

THIS IS WITHOUT DOUBT A MOST ATTRACTIVE AND BEAUTIFUL HOME, AND COULD BE USED FOR A SCHOOL, HOSPITAL OR SANATORIUM, AND THE GROUND WHICH GOES WITH IT CONTAINS 27,722.35 SQUARE FEET, OR AS MUCH MORE AS IS DESIRED, WITH A YOUNG APPLE OR PEACH ORCHARD, AN ABUNDANCE OF GRAPES AND PEARS, AND A SPLENDID GARDEN, AND IS ONLY SOME THREE OR FOUR MINUTES' WALK FROM STREET CAR LINE.

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Odd Fellows' Veteran Association, each of which read eulogies in memory of the deceased. The sermon was delivered by Rev. G. M. Oliver, the pastor of the church, who spoke very fervently of the life and character of Mr. Price, as a member and official of his church, and using his last words just before his death "Come, just look and see me go up to the Master," making a very eloquent discourse. The following ministers assisted in the services: Revs. E. E. Ricks, Wm. H. Brooks, Wm. J. Howard, W. J. Beck, P. Knox Fonville, Rev. Tovellet and Rev. Corrothers. Many floral offerings were presented. Interment, Harmony cemetery.

ATTORNEY JONES.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones, who left the city last week with his daughter, Miss Georgia, to enter her in the Pratt's Institute at Brooklyn, N. Y., returned to the city this week. While in New York Mr. Jones was given several social functions by his old friend Editor Roscoe Simmons and others. He also visited many places of interest before he left the metropolis, where he is so well known. Miss Georgia is a graduate of the M Street High School.

NEW YORK NOTES.

New York, Sept. 26.
Collector and Mrs. Charles W. Anderson were the guests of Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, President of the Nassau Aviation Corporation, at the opening of the International Aviation meet at the Aerodrome of the Aero Club of New York, last Saturday.

Among Mr. Woodruff's other guests were General and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. M. Lynn Bruce, the Chinese Admiral, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, City Comptroller and Mrs. Prendergast, William Travers Jerome and Anthony J. Drexel. During the flights luncheon was served on the lawn in front of hangar row.

A merry war has been raging for the past two months in the ranks of the United Colored Democracy, between the forces of Edward E. Lee and those of Robert N. Woods.

Chief Lee's men are under the able command of John J. Bell, while Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Carr is directing the operations for the Woods followers. Last week a meeting was held to determine the control of the Executive Committee, which, after two hours of fierce warring necessitated a call for the police. Shortly after the arrival of the officers the meeting was adjourned by Chairman Langston, with both sides claiming the victory. There are twenty-three members of the Executive Committee, and according to the roll made up by Mr. Lee, his friends controlled thirteen of them as against ten for Woods. The roll prepared by Mr. Woods, however, gave him thirteen votes to ten for the Chief. Such was the status of the fight when the primaries were held last Thursday night, which resulted in another claim of victory for both sides, as each faction appointed different primary officers from the other, and held its primaries in different polling places.

Several brain experts have been engaged to attend leader Charles Murray while at work on the reports of his belligerent colored allies.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Curtis gave an "at home" for Prof. and Mrs. Haynes last Sunday evening, prior to their departure for Fiske University, to take up their work at that institution.

The bill creating a colored regiment in the National Guard of this State was passed by the Legislature.

but recalled from the Governor by its author, Assemblyman Cuvillier, for amendment. It now turns out that the Governor refuses to permit the passage of any measure at this new session of the Legislature, save the City Charter, the Congressional apportionment and the Direct Primary law. This leaves the soldiers' bill in the waste paper basket. It is another case (Democratic) of keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the heart.

During this month at least five automobile colored touring parties, have passed through this city, one having come from St. Augustine, Fla. Major R. R. Wright was not wrong when he decided "We're risin'." New Yorkers are now anxiously awaiting the arrival of a colored visitor in an aeroplane.

Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop and his son Shelton, returned last Thursday from their European trip, after visiting the principal cities of England, Scotland, France, Germany and Italy.

Mrs. Philip A. Payton, Jr., who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is recovering satisfactorily and will soon leave the hospital for her home.

Miss Corinne Thomas, daughter of the well-known undertaker, left last week for Oberlin, O., to enter the college there.

Detective Sergeant Allen, of Minneapolis, took flight for home Sunday night to re-enter on his duties as the colored Sherlock Holmes in the chief city of the Insurgents.

Christian Endeavor.

Principal E. C. Williams, of the M Street High School, has consented to speak at the meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. This is the first meeting of the society after its summer recess.

The speaker for the afternoon is not only well known, a popular in school circles, but is also well known in various religious societies, where he has conducted Bible classes. His talk, therefore, is sure to prove of interest and value to the audience.

Mrs. M. Penn-Heath and her corps of officers have arranged a program which includes several musical numbers. The meetings are open to the public, and attendance is earnestly solicited.

MARTIN'S CAFE.

One of the most up-to-date Cafes in this city is Martin's, 11th and U Streets, Northwest. Mr. Martin has one of the most energetic and polite managers that can be found anywhere, in the person of Mr. T. Edward Hill. He is a polite and accommodating manager, who has added greatly to the popularity of this excellent cafe. Hill, as manager, stated to a Bee representative Monday, that Mr. Martin is able to serve any reception, no matter how large it is. The Bee congratulates the Northwest Cafe in having such a manager as Hill.

If you want a good dinner, consult Mr. Hill.

If you want a first-class lunch consult Manager Hill.

If you want a first-class party, ball or reception served, consult Manager Hill, of Martin's Cafe.

If you want a banquet, served in first-class style, go to the Northwest Cafe.

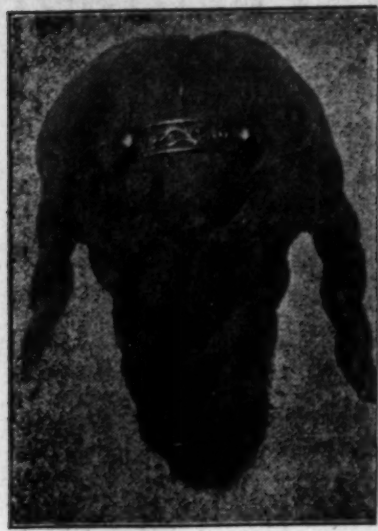
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Woman, Stop, Wait, Listen, Read

Madam T. D. Perkins, of Denver, Colo., who has spent five years in study of the scalp, is now interesting women all over the globe in the care of the hair and scalp. No matter how dark your skin is, Madam Perkins' matchless scalp preparations and scientific method of treatment for cultivating, beautifying and growing the hair will grow your hair if there is no physical ailment to prevent. Her treatments have been successful where all others have failed. Have you written her? If not, and you want hair like her own, write her today. Be sure to enclose a 4-cent stamp and write your name and address very plain if you expect a reply. Don't write unless you mean business.

If a woman have long hair, it is a glory to her.—I Cor. 11-15.

Every Woman Can Have That Glory If She Wishes It.

This is for you. No more ironed hair, but soft, long, beautiful hair that need not be put on the dresser on retiring. Do you want this kind of hair? If so, write for particulars to Madam T. D. Perkins, the Scientific Scalp Specialist of Denver, Colo., who is astonishing the world with her wonderful art of growing hair.

My own hair is my best advertisement. With these treatments my hair grew 17 inches in two years. It had remained one length (four inches) for 15 years. What I did for my hair I am doing for hundreds of others, and will do for you with my Matchless Scientific Scalp Preparations. My treatment stops falling hair or breaking off, cures split ends, removes dandruff and scalp scurf, causes the hair to grow long, no matter how short; soft, no matter how harsh; thick, no matter how thin; straight from the bulbs, no matter how kinky. First treatment will show wonderful improvement. Do not wait if you are interested in your hair. I give treatments all over the United States by mail. Write me at once. I send booklet of INFORMATION, and testimonials of those taking my treatments when 4-cent stamp is enclosed. I do not have agents. I need a personal history of your hair and scalp and your physical condition.

All mail promptly answered when 4-cent stamp is enclosed. I am the only woman of the race growing hair today who can show the public the real length my hair was when I first began treating it. Send for booklet if you mean business. You can secure these preparations from me. None like them made in the world. The T. D. P. Scientific Scalp Preparation, Madam Perkins, sole agent.

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LADIES VOLUNTEER.

Publicly Give This Lady, Madame McNairde, the Praise.

The Dallas Express:
For she is certainly worthy of praise that she has done for our homes. May God bless her and her days be long on earth. We pray.

Testimonials.

To Whom It May Concern:
I am a married woman and have been for ten years. I had only lived six months in any peace on earth in my home until I consulted this worthy woman. Two years ago, and since then, my home, by taking her advice, has been all that any family could wish. I am, your sister in Christ.
MRS. W. H. H.
Sherman, Texas.

To Whom It May Concern:
My dear readers, you are missing half of your life in misery and shame, worrying with a man that will not try once to please you, cherish or comfort you, and hold a bright light of good moral conduct before his children, by making home happy. Now, listen: If you have sighed, worried, cried and pleaded with him, and to no avail, you pray and let Madame McNairde advise you. I know you will never regret it. My husband was a drunkard, a run-about and around, a gambler, and the most wicked man that our Lord ever let live, until all at once, after reading so often of this woman, I took up courage and let her hear from me. Today, I will say it on a stair-steps of Bibles. I have a model man in every respect. I will praise this woman as long as I have breath. She made my husband a man, a husband, a gentleman.
I am, yours in Christ and S. M. T.
MRS. T. G. D.
Oklahoma, Okla.



My Dear Friends:
I am now making my own volunteer statement because this lady has caused me to be so happy. I would like so much to give you my name, but I hope you know why. I went with a young man two years and we spat all the time. We were twice engaged and he would disappoint me, until I consulted this wonderful lady. Now we are married, and have been for near three years. He is so nice and kind to me. I told him a few months ago of this advice, and he would not agree with me until he lost his job, and he then made up his mind, and you know that my husband has one of the best jobs of his life by consulting her. No matter what you want to do or know, let her hear from you, and I vow you will never regret it. I can not help believing that she is sent of God to do just what she is doing, and you never hear of a thing ugly that she has done. I visited her during the K. of P. Supreme Lodge, and I never met a nicer lady. I am a Christian and a leader in a good many church clubs. We chatted a good deal of such things. I find her very entertaining. I am, as ever, her friend,
MRS. POSIE T. M.,
Washington, D. C.

To Whom It May Concern:
I have always been one of those that did not give any thought of this until about four years ago I had a great trouble and it cost me almost every dime I had, and my mother asked me one day to tell some of this trouble to this woman that we read so much about in our papers. Mother says, "I feel that she can help you." I had to laugh with tears in my eyes. For I was in jail, then finally I said, "Send yourself anything now, so I can come clear and get out of here." She let this woman hear from her and about me. We never can forget what this woman said in reply. She said in substance: "If you will pray and trust God, I will do the rest." And bless her today and forever. I was called to trial, and every witness that could be found spoke in my behalf, and those who did not could not be found. I was returned to jail twice and then set free. Do you blame me for saying she is a power unknown, to help those who seek her aid? I am now doing business for myself and making good. Every month I send her twenty dollars. I have done this for four months, and shall always divide my last dime with her. I am her friend at all times.
G. A. CAMERON,
Jacksonville.

Thousands are flocking to see this wonderful lady daily. Her powerful consultation when heeded has sent sunshine to the homes of all who called. Don't put off, but call at once, if you wish to enjoy future happiness. Don't delay. Highly indorsed by all the press, teachers, preachers, lawyers and doctors, and come well recommended by four of the leading lodges, the S. M. T. United Order of True Reformers, also the Calathan Court. The church society of her home, known by the name of United Sisters of Charity of the Missionary Church, and loved by all. God has endowed her with an unspeakable blessing to and humanity. She deals in nothing to be ashamed of.
She wants to hear from all that are in trouble or distress. Address
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Possibly no attention paid to letters without one dollar enclosed.

A CUP OF TEA.

It Plays a Curious and Important Part In Chinese Business Etiquette.

When a salesman or person seeking a business interview presents his card at the entrance to a Chinese merchant's place of business the possibility of an audience depends altogether upon how he deports himself while awaiting the return of the card bearer. Should he be so indiscreet as to put one foot over the twelve inch railing that intervenes between the step and the doorway no manner of persuasion can prevail upon the merchant to grant him an interview.

In case he waits patiently in the space allotted to unknown callers this fact is noted, and he is usually ushered in.
Once in, there is still a more delicate matter to be disposed of, and in case the newcomer is ignorant of the custom he fares ill with his errand. Immediately upon the caller's entering and taking a seat a servant brings a serving of tea, which includes a small cup for each person present. The point of etiquette demands that this tea shall not be touched until the guest is ready to depart, in case the interview has been a pleasant one, in which case the caller is supposed to take up and drink his tea at parting, and at this signal all the others do likewise. However, should it so happen that the Chinaman is not pleased with his caller and is in any way annoyed by him the merchant takes up the tea and begins to drink at once, which act is a direct and decided hint that the interview is ended and has not been to the pleasure of the merchant. The caller is then expected to take his immediate departure.

When a caller has become well acquainted some of the formality is broken by the Chinese, and on a cold day a cup of tea is served immediately to the guest in a social way. But the "formal" tea is still to be observed and partaken of at parting, irrespective of the cup given to warm and greet the caller on his arrival. This, however, is done only after many visits, when the business dealings have been of such a nature as to warrant friendship and hospitality.—Youth's Companion.

FRENCH FISH STORY.

Three Days' Carnival of Marpignon's Intrepid Anglers.

Though their lakes and ponds are few and their rivers comparatively destitute of fish, the French people are extremely fond of angling. Indeed, nervous and excitable as the average Frenchman may be, he is content to sit by a stream with a pole and wait all day for a bite.

In a certain country town not far from Paris there existed a fishing club named the Intrepid Fishers of Marpignon. A pretty stream goes through Marpignon, but for many years not one fish had been seen in this stream, from which circumstance, it followed, the Intrepid Fishers had little to do, says Harper's Weekly.

The excitement may be imagined, therefore, when the word ran through Marpignon that a large barbel—a tough and gamey fish—had been seen in the stream. The Intrepid Fishers turned out and, having ascertained that there was indeed a barbel in the stream, immediately stopped the water some little distance above and below him with gratings so that he could not get away.

Then they ranged themselves joyfully along the stream with hook and line, and all went to fishing for the one fish.

By and by one Intrepid Fisher caught him and immediately threw him back into the water. In the course of time another caught him and did the same.

For three days one voracious account has it the Intrepid Fishers kept at work catching this one barbel, and at the end of that time the fish died of exhaustion and loss of blood. Then the Intrepid Fishers counted up the notches that they had made on their fish poles, and the man who had caught the barbel the most times was declared the champion fisherman of Marpignon and received great honors.

Fishskin Tartars.

The skin of the fish does not suggest itself as a suitable material for the making of clothes, yet it is used for this purpose by a tribe of Tartars in Manchuria. They inhabit the banks of the Peony river and live by fishing and hunting. During the past 100 years they have become nearly extinct owing to the invasion of their domain by agricultural Chinese. They are known as Fishskin Tartars. The fish they use is the tamar, a species of salmon. Both the flesh and the skin of the fish are supposed to possess wonderful heat giving properties.—Chicago Journal.

A Burning Answer.

"An abstract noun is the name of something of which we can think, but which we cannot touch," said a teacher to a pupil. "Give me an example." "A red hot poker, sir!"—London Tit-Bits.

Sure to Get It.

"There is one kind of game that no one has to carry a gun to hit when he is hunting it."
"What game is that?"
"Trouble."—Baltimore American.

An Enjoyable Occasion.

"Was your chafing dish party a success?"
"Great. We spoiled all the food early in the evening and then went to a regular restaurant."—Exchange.

THE HESSIANS.

They Were Good Soldiers, Sent Here Against Their Will, and Some Became Good Americans.

There is a popular belief among some people that the Hessian mercenaries brought here by the British government to fight the Americans remained here after the war was over and that their descendants constitute a considerable element of the Pennsylvania Germans of today. Comparatively few remained here after the war, because the British government was under contract to return such as escaped the casualties of the war after it was over. The few that remained made good citizens, as they made the very best soldiers against the Americans, and whenever it was practical to do so they were put in the most responsible places by the British commanders.

The intense hatred at one time against the so called Hessian soldiers, some of which still lingers with the present generation, is very unjust, because they did not volunteer to fight against the Americans, but they were forced into the British service by the impetuous German princes who sold them to the British like so many slaves. The Hessian soldiers would sometimes take a notion to desert, and they invariably found refuge among some of the German colonists. A considerable number of them were left behind from time to time on marches, on account of sickness or wounds. These always found a ready welcome among German settlers; few of them ever found the way back to their native land.—"Pennsylvania Germans," by William Beldelman.

LIBERTY BELL.

Its Connection With the Declaration of Independence.

The famous Liberty bell was cast in London in 1752, brought to America and subsequently recast in Philadelphia. It bears the inscription, "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the World and to All the Inhabitants Thereof." It was cracked while being tolled after the death of Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835. It is kept on exhibition in Independence hall, Philadelphia. It has had a fictitious importance owing to the popular belief that its ringing proclaimed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. Concerning this belief, however, Friedewald in his "Declaration of Independence" (1904) says:
"There is no shadow of authority even for associating the ringing of the bell with the announcement of the agreement upon Independence. The mythical legend of the blue eyed boy waiting outside the door to give the signal to the man in the bell tower is the product of the fertile imagination of one of Philadelphia's early romancers, George Lippard, who first gave currency to it in his appropriately called 'Legends of the Revolution.' This book was published in 1847."—New York American.

His Experience.

"Jasper," said Mrs. Grigson, who was looking over the morning paper, "here's a story of a woman who was robbed on a street car in broad daylight, and yet the thief got away unsuspected."

Mr. Grigson said that he had seen the item, but that it was either a typographical error or else the story was pure invention.

"Why do you say that?" asked his wife.

"Look at the item again. It says her purse contained \$100 in currency, does it not?"

"Yes."

"It says there was also a receipted bill for a five dollar hat, does it not?"

"Yes."

"Well, no woman with \$100 in cash in her possession would buy a five dollar hat."—Youth's Companion.

His Critic.

"The greatest compliment that I ever received," says Ople Read, "was a criticism. Several years ago I went to Arkansas and visited the scene where one of my stories is laid. The landlord of the little hotel said to me: 'Here comes a little old fellow to whom I loaned a copy of your book. He can't read, but his wife reads to him. Let's see what he says about the book.'"

"'Hello, Jason, did your wife read that book to you?'"

"'Mawwln', sah. Yes, she done read it to me.'"

"'Well, what do you think of it?'"

"'Hub? That ain't no book at all. I done lived hear fo' fo'ty years an' I done hearn folks talk that a-way all th' time.'"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Love and the Laundry.

"The only thing I find to say against you is that your washing bill is far too extravagant. Last week you had six blouses in the wash. Why, Jane, my own daughter never sends more than two."

"Ah, that may be, mum," replied Jane, "but I've to! Your daughter's sweetheart is a bank clerk, while my young man is a chimney sweep. It makes a difference, mum."—London Tit-Bits.

Cleaned Them Out.

First Girl—Was your bazaar a great success? Second Girl—I should think so. All the gentlemen had to walk home. They hadn't even a penny in their pockets to pay their tram fares.—London Tit-Bits.

The Happy Medium.

Squire's Daughter—By the way, do you spell your name with a large or a small N, Mrs. McNabe? Villager—Oh, middlin' large, miss.—London M. A. P.

AN IDOL IN COURT.

Made to Serve the Ends of Justice In a Case in Japan.

THE RUSE OF A WISE MAYOR.

This Solomon-like Official, to Whom an Innocent Man Accused of Theft Appealed, Devised a Simple Scheme That Disclosed the Real Culprits.

One day a servant employed by the proprietor of a big store near Japan bridge, in Yeddo, was sent with a heavy pack of valuable cotton goods on his back to a dyer in Honjo district. When the store's messenger reached Yokogawa street he was ready to seek rest. What more safe than the little grove of trees set about the stone statue of the god Jizo, the patron saint of travelers and defenseless woman and children.

The somnolent porter awoke from a nap to find that his employer's cotton had disappeared. In great distress he went to the storekeeper and confessed that he had slept and that a robber had made off with the goods during his slumber. The master would not believe his story, saying that it would have been impossible for a robber to make off with so large a bundle in broad daylight. Unless the porter should pay for the lost goods he would have to go to prison, said the master. In despair the porter took counsel of Mayor O-oka.

"You are certainly to blame for having fallen asleep," reproved the mayor, "but Jizo is equally to blame, for he is a god bound to protect every one who trusts in him, and in this instance he has betrayed you. I will have him arrested and brought before me for trial."

O-oka gave immediate orders to his court officers to go and arrest the Jizo of Yokogawa street and bring him before the mayor's seat for trial. Three of the officers departed on their mission. They first bound the arms of the stone god with coils of rope; then they tried to lift him from his firm pedestal into a cart. A great crowd assembled before the Jizo, attracted by the unusual behavior of the court officers. When they were told that Jizo had to go before the mayor for trial the citizens marveled.

The task of unseating the god was too much for the three court officers, and they sought aid of those standing about. They promised that in return for assistance they would admit all volunteer workers into the courtroom to witness the extraordinary trial. Hundreds were spurred by curiosity to lend a hand, and when the stone god went through the streets strapped to a cart like an offender the crowd grew. It filled the great hall of justice when Jizo was placed before the platform upon which sat the mayor. O-oka addressed the god in stern words.

"You are a negligent fool, O Jizo!" he exclaimed in a voice loud enough for all to hear. "You are supposed to protect every one who believes in you and who renders tribute, yet this trusting porter here made a prayer to you, then fell asleep at your feet, and he was robbed while he slept. You stand accused of being an accomplice in this robbery. Have you anything to say for yourself before I pass sentence?"

Mayor O-oka waited for a few moments as if expecting the stony lips of Jizo to open in reply, but when no answer was made by the god he passed sentence immediately.

"Since you do not defend yourself I consider that you are guilty," said his honor, "and I shall imprison you." At this remarkable spectacle of a mayor passing sentence upon a stone god there was a titter of laughter. O-oka thundered in a voice of brass.

"Who are all these people standing about here?" he inquired of his court officers. "Are they accomplices of Jizo or only plain thieves? They think this court is a penny show, and they laugh at the court's orders. Shut all the gates at once!"

The scared attendants hastened to shut the gates of the courtroom. Then Mayor O-oka adjudged every man in the great crowd in contempt of court and fined each of them one tan (a kimono length) of cotton cloth. The hundreds thus suddenly found in contempt were happy that their punishment had been so light at least, and under bonds they hurried to their homes to bring back the cloth fine. Before the day was done 700 pieces of cotton cloth had been presented before the mayor's court, the name of each culprit being set down upon the one tan of cotton cloth which he presented.

Before he would allow the 700 to go, however, O-oka retired with the porter who had been robbed to an inner chamber, and he asked the porter to look over the 700 pieces of cotton cloth and see if he could identify any of them as having been once in the pack he had carried. Since every manufacturer of cotton cloth in Yeddo always marked the selvage of each strip with a little red trademark stamp the porter searched the edges of the many strips of cloth for a stamp similar to that borne on the cloth of which he had been robbed. He found that two of the pieces of cloth brought to pay the mayor's fine bore the stamp of his plundered pack. Instantly Mayor O-oka gave orders for the arrest of the two men who had brought this cloth. They confessed to the robbery, and all of the cloth they had taken from the sleeping porter's pack was restored to him.—Japan Magazine.

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per, and when you want a first-class
dressing for kinky, harsh and unruly
hair, go to your druggist's and get a
bottle of Ford's Hair Pomade, 25c or
50c a bottle.

House and Herrman.
The 134th anniversary of the birth
of the Stars and Stripes was observed
by the Government departments, pa-
triotic societies and schools through-
out the District last Wednesday.

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THE "HEATHEN CHINEE"

And the Error That Has Persisted in
Appearing in Bret Harte's
Famous Poem.

Every one who knows American
poetry is familiar with Bret Harte's
"Heathen Chinee," written in the ear-
ly seventies at the time when the feel-
ing on the Pacific coast ran high
against the mild eyed Celestial and
voicing that feeling by portraying the
hero, if such a term may be applied to
Ah Sin, as a crafty card cheating
villain who outwits the sharps of the
California mining camps.

It is not generally known, however,
that the poem is unique in that it
contains an error which the author
failed to detect when reading the gal-
ley proofs and which survived and
still survives all attempts at correc-
tion. Perhaps it is the only instance
in literature where a grossly patent
error in the copy reading of an after-
ward famous article, whether prose
or poem, has persisted through nu-
merous editions despite all efforts of
author and editor to kill it.

The poem was written while Bret
Harte was employed on a San Fran-
cisco daily and, to him, was merely
a part of the day's work. It tells of a
Chinese, Ah Sin, who, "with a smile
that was childlike and bland," sat in
a game of euchre with Truthful James
and Bill Nye.

At a crucial point of the game the
artless Chinese plays the winning
card, "which," says Truthful James,
the narrator of the catastrophe, "the
same Nye had dealt unto me!" Where-
upon Truthful and Nye proceed to
"go for that heathen Chinee." The
damaging evidence disclosed by their
rough and searching investigation is
told as follows in the poem as it was
printed—and has been printed ever
since the initial publication:

In his sleeves, which were long, there were
twenty-four packs.
Which is coming it strong, yet I state but
the facts.

In this form the busy Bret Harte
let the proofs go down to the printer,
and it was not until some time later
that he recalled having overlooked an
error in it. He hurried down to the
press, but already several hundred
copies had been struck off and were
being distributed about the city to the
morning subscribers. Bret Harte, at-
taching no importance to the fugitive
verses, which had merely oozed from
his pen the afternoon previous, made
no effort at correction then. When,
however, the eastern press enthusiastically
copied it and publishers and illu-
strators rang all manner of comic
changes in it he tried to substitute the
correct phrase, but without avail, and
"The Heathen Chinee" has persisted
in its original form through number-
less editions ever since.

What Bret Harte wrote was:
In his sleeves, which were long, he had
twenty-four packs.

Now, in the game of euchre, as all
card players know, the jacks are of
great value, and the stuffing of num-
berless jacks up his flowing sleeves,
as the poet intended to sing, showed
great astuteness on the part of Ah
Sin. The uncorrected error of the com-
positor who set up "packs" instead of
"jacks," still left enough of sense to
pass muster when embodied between
the contexts.

The poet, after years of fruitless en-
deavor, finally gave up all hope and
resigned himself to the butchered read-
ing.—New York Times.

Mule Riding in Portugal.
In odd contrast to the modern rush
and honk of the automobile and the
clang of the trolley cars are the saloos
or small farmers of Portugal, who ride
nonchalantly through the twentieth
century hubbub on the back—the ex-
treme back—of small, patient eyed
mules. Though the country has pro-
gressed and the farmers are progress-
ing toward prosperity, they have con-
sistently refused to move farther for-
ward on the mule's back in Portugal
than the last fifth of its anatomy. Per-
haps the custom arose from the time
when the mule carried a large load
just before the rider and the habit has
not been broken.—Christian Herald.

The Mystic Seven.

The Rossel Islanders in New Guinea
hold the number 7 in great awe. A
native policeman when asked what the
numerals in the local dialect were
"gave them readily enough, but hesi-
tated at the number 7. You might not
always say that number, he explained
—sometimes it brought on thunder-
storms if you did. And you must never
say it at all when you went to
Adele Island to get coconuts or fish,
because the most frightful results
would undoubtedly follow." Miss
Grimshaw vouches for the supersti-
tion in her book on "The New New
Guinea."

"The O'Teck."

The late Prince Francis of Teck was
known in royal circles as The O'Teck.
The story goes that when Prince
Francis was making his arrangements
for hunting in Ireland he wrote to a
forage dealer in County Meath with
reference to the necessary supplies
for his stud.

The man was greatly puzzled by the
signature and at length, after anxious
consideration, addressed his reply to
Francis O'Teck, Esquire.—London
Graphic.

He Was a Veteran.

"He's a military looking young chap."
"Ought to be. He's a veteran of nine
years."
"Impossible! Why, he's only twenty-
two years old."
"I know, but he once spent six
months in South America."—Cleveland
Leader.

OLD CRIMINAL LAW.

A Time When Prisoner's Counsel Was
Not Allowed to Address
the Jury.

It seems hardly credible that less
than a century ago counsel were not
allowed to address a jury in defense
of a prisoner. Sydney Smith first
preached against this cruel law.

He pointed out that, while in any
court where property was concerned
counsel was heard on both sides, in a
court where human life was trembling
in the balance only the prosecuting
counsel was heard, and it was unfair
to match a prisoner, unaccustomed to
marshaling facts and unable to speak
against skilled counsel, whose sole
purpose for its own reputation was to
win a case. Sydney Smith's eloquent
words led to the passing of the pris-
oner's defense act, 1820, which altered
the practice.

Another unjust practice which was
peculiar to the Old Bailey was that
when an accused person was acquit-
ted he was obliged to pay the fees of
Newgate or go back for want of mon-
ey. So many unfortunate prisoners
died in Newgate through this that Al-
derman Brown, lord mayor in 1783,
caused an order of the court to be
made that when any accused persons
were acquitted by their country they
should instantly be discharged in
court without paying any fees what-
soever, an order which has been strict-
ly adhered to ever since.

Of the challenging of jurors one re-
members a tale from Ireland. The
prisoner was hard to satisfy, and jury-
man after juryman was asked to leave
the box. However, all things come to
an end, even in Ireland, and at last
the swearing of the jury was complet-
ed. And then the prisoner leaned over
the dock and sought the ear of his
solicitor. "The jury's all right
now, I think," he whispered, "but ye
must challenge the judge. I've been
convicted under him several times al-
ready, and maybe he's beginnin' to
have a prejudice."—London Chronicle.

OPEN AIR EXERCISE.

Always a Factor in the Building Up of
a Man.

An athlete is like an aeronaut—safe
enough while going, but in danger the
moment he stops, especially if he stops
suddenly.

If the first great danger of athletics
for the professional or business man,
the brain worker and man of sedentary
habits generally is not getting enough
of them the second is like unto it—
stopping them too soon. No little of
the bad after effects so frequently
ascribed to athletics in college and
school life is really due to their sud-
den discontinuance after graduation.

The building of man is never finish-
ed until he is dead. His life is all in
one piece, and what is good for him
at one stage of his existence is, muta-
tis mutandis, good for him in all.
While man's mere stature and gross
weight and even "horsepower" may
have attained their maximum by
twenty-two or twenty-three, the effi-
ciency of both his mind and body for
his particular life work ought to and
under most circumstances does go on
steadily increasing until he is fifty,
fifty-five and even sixty years of age.
And the same health giving agency—
exercise in the open air—which has
been the very life secret of his struc-
tural growth and development is equal-
ly indispensable to his further func-
tional development and growth in effi-
ciency. We not merely limit our
growth, but actually shorten our lives,
by taking it for granted that we have
reached our limit at a certain age or
stage and may therefore drop the
means of further progress—play in the
open air. When we stop playing we
stop growing.—Dr. Woods Hutchinson
in Outing.

His Mark.

Edmond Rostand, the famous French
playwright, was once the hero of an
amusing episode. During a visit to a
friend in the country M. Rostand was
requested to accompany him to a mal-
rie in order to register the friend's
newborn infant. The adjunct of the
malrie, a conscientious little man, book-
ed the infant and then turned to M.
Rostand as the first witness. "Your
name, sir?" "Edmond Rostand."
"Your vocation?" "Man of letters and
member of the French academy."
"Very well," replied the official; "you
have to sign your name. Can you
write? If not you may make a cross."

The Illusion.

"So you are going to get married,
eh?"
"Yes, the longing for a little home
where I can put my feet against the
wall, brace my chair back and smoke
my pipe in comfort got to be too much
for me."
"That's a beautiful dream!"
"Isn't it?"
"So beautiful that it will be a shame
for you to get married and spoil it!"—
Atlanta Constitution.

Her Auto Duster.

Mrs. Kean wasn't exactly satisfied
with her new maid.
"Don't you ever use your duster,
Pauline?" she sternly inquired.
"Oh, yes, ma'am," replied Pauline ab-
sently; "I always use it when my
chauffeur beau takes me riding!"—Cin-
cinnati Enquirer.

Proof of Her Ability.

The One-I can't understand why
you imagine she has wonderful con-
versational powers, when, as a mat-
ter of fact, she talks extremely little.
The Other—That's just it. She shows
remarkable discretion in the selection
of things to be left unsaid.—Chicago
News.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

Puzzling Aspects of Utah's Won-
derful Saline Sea.

ONE OF NATURE'S MYSTERIES

Science Unable to Solve the Problem
of Its Escaping Waters and Dimin-
ishing Area—The Maelstrom Near
Antelope Island.

The Great Salt lake of Utah con-
tinues to be one of the greatest mys-
teries of nature. For sixty years its
rise and fall have been studied by sci-
entists in an effort to account for the
changes, but as yet they have reached
no satisfactory solution of the prob-
lem as to what is the principal cause
of the decrease in its depth.

Those familiar with its depth and
the shrinking in its size each year
assert that at the end of twenty years
or so the bed of the lake will be nearly
all exposed, with the possible ex-
ception of a few shallow pools of wa-
ter. Then perhaps the mystery con-
nected with it will be solved.

In its dimensions the lake is really a
sea, it being above seventy-five miles
in length and fifty miles across at its
greatest width, containing, therefore,
over 2,000 square miles of surface.
Near the shores the water is so shal-
low that there are places where one
may wade out from the beach for a
distance of a mile, yet will not be im-
mersed up to his shoulders.

The buoyancy of the water is such
that it is almost impossible for one
to remain on his feet at a greater
depth, his body being lifted up as a
strip of wood thrown into the water
in a vertical or oblique direction like a
dart is returned to the surface in a
horizontal position.

Indeed, it is believed the Great Salt
lake will support more weight to a
given volume of water than even the
Dead sea, to which in many respects
it bears a striking similarity.

The large quantity of salt in solu-
tion is the principal reason for the
buoyancy. As the lake recedes its
bottom is shown to be composed of a
heavy crust of salt, which is almost
pure, lying upon a stratum that con-
sists chiefly of sand. In this respect
the bed of the lake is similar to some
of the deserts in the southwest which
once contained bodies of water equal
in size to that in Utah or even larger.

It is known that the Great Salt lake
loses a large quantity of water yearly
by evaporation, but estimates of this
quantity indicate that it is far less
than that annually poured into the
lake from the rivers and creeks enter-
ing it.

So far as is known no natural outlet
exists, but the lake supplies an irrigat-
ing system in the country adjacent
that requires a quantity of water year-
ly equal to a depth of four inches of
the present area. This is a very small
proportion of the volume of water that
enters it through its feeders, so the
scientists know the water escapes in
some other manner than by the irri-
gation canal or by evaporation.

This is proved by the fact that the
increase in the quantity that enters
the lake at a rainy season at times
does not increase its depth, and the
records show that actually it has fallen
immediately after the Jordan and
other streams have contributed a
larger volume than usual.

Near what is called Antelope island is
an indication that a subterranean
opening exists. Frequently the waters
near the island are so violently dis-
turbed that people in the vicinity call
this place the "maelstrom" and care-
fully avoid it when on the lake in
boats.

A number of years ago, it is said, a
sailing vessel loaded with sheep
chanced to approach too near the
"maelstrom," and despite the strong
breeze that was blowing the force of
the water was greater than the power
of the sails, the vessel being drawn
into the middle of the disturbance and
capsized. Although sheep are natu-
rally strong swimmers and land was but
a few hundred feet away, not one of
the animals escaped and most of the
carcasses went under never to appear
again.

While the buoyancy of the water is
so great that it will support a person
without aid, the boats designed for use
upon the lake must be constructed es-
pecially to counteract this feature. The
ordinary wooden vessel when empty
is actually too light to be navigated
with safety upon it, since such a small
portion of it would be immersed. Care
must therefore be taken, especially in
the building of sailboats, lest they be
top heavy. For this reason navigation
is dangerous on the lake even when
there is only a moderate wind, unless
the sailing vessel is loaded heavily so
that it sits deep enough in the water
to counteract the buoyant tendency.—
New York Press.

Domestic Science.

"Reginald, dear," said the young
wife, who was trying to do her own
cooking, "this recipe says 'first draw
the fowl carefully.' How do you draw
a chicken?"

"With a drawing knife, of course,"
said the young husband, yawning.
"Didn't the grocer send one along with
the bird?"—Exchange.

Reckless.

Madge—I hear that Charlie is an aw-
ful spendthrift. Marjorie—I should
say he was. He's trying to make two
wild oats grow where only one grew
before.—Puck.

CHEROKEE BALL GAME.

Is Preceded by Songs by the Women
and Dances by the Men Which
Last All Night.

The ball game as played by the
Cherokees is as important to them as
football or any other popular game is
to other people. The eastern band of
Cherokees live on the Qualla reserva-
tion, in western North Carolina.

The neighborhood in which I live,
writes an Indian girl in the Red Man,
is divided into four main sections—
namely, Yellow Hill, Soco, Big Cove
and Birdtown. The Indians living in
one of these sections will challenge
those living in another to a game of
ball. They choose their players and
agree upon the time and place for
playing the game. It is generally
played in an open field far different
from the well graded field upon which
the game of football is played.

The evening before the game the in-
dians, the women included, hold a
dance in their respective sections of
the country. These dances are held in
the open air, usually near some small
stream. The women do the singing
while the men dance. In their songs
they make all kinds of remarks about
those of the opposing side. These
dances continue all night long. From
the time of the dances until after the
game the players are not allowed to
eat any food.

The following day the people from
the different sections gather at the ap-
pointed place to witness the game.
They either sit or stand around the
edge of the field. The ball players
each have two sticks similar to those
used in the game of lacrosse, only
smaller. The ball is tossed up in the
center of the field, and the game be-
gins. The object is to get it around
two poles placed at each end of the
field a certain number of times. They
cannot pick up the ball in their hands.
The players who succeed in getting the
ball around the poles at the end of the
field the greatest number of times win
the game.

OUR NATURAL SAVAGERY.

It Will at Times Break Through the
Veneer of Civilization.

It's a mighty short step from modern
civilization to the natural impulses of
ancient savagery. If you don't believe
it just watch some time, and you'll
see a small boy—or a grown man—dis-
cover a rabbit.

The first thought that comes into his
mind is to kill the rabbit. Quickly he
searches his mind to see where a
weapon can be found.

The second thought is to secure a
rock to throw at it, just as some cave
man might.

A man finds a snake coiled in the
road. It may be a harmless snake,
but it's a snake, and therefore his
primitive instinct calls upon him to
kill it.

A weapon! He seeks about for a
club, just as his ancient, skin clothed
ancestors would have done, and, hav-
ing secured the club, he dispatches
the snake, his soul singing with tri-
umph.

Modern civilization probably would
have urged the man to cut a forked
stick and catch the snake by the neck
with it, then to secure 10 cents' worth
of chloroform and kill it swiftly and
painlessly. But he goes after the club
just as naturally as if he had never
seen a steam heated flat or ridden on a
trolley car or seen an automobile.

Children roam in the woods and eat
every variety of berry they can find.
It matters not if they are poisonous.
They taste them all from the looks,
and the amount eaten depends on the
taste. This is probably what the cave
children did, and the modern infants
show the same intelligent caution re-
garding what they put in their mouths.

It's that way all through. We may
have acquired a more or less thick
veneer of modern civilization, but let
emergencies arise and we're as primi-
tive as the most primitive of our an-
cestors.—Galveston News.

The Terrible Police.

When the scheme was first broached
fierce opposition developed to the es-
tablishment of London's metropolitan
police in September, 1829. Police to
patrol the streets of London? Such a
scheme was "repugnant to the spirit of
English law and to the theory of free
government," according to an editorial
in the Standard of the day. "As a sys-
tem of clandestine intelligence the
thing is complete," it went on. "The
low constable is instructed to make
himself acquainted with the inhabit-
ants of every house within his beat.
And how is this information to be ob-
tained but by the pumping of the serv-
ants?"

Cruel.

Two elderly belles were talking at
the ball.
"What a datterer Wootter von Twiller
is!" said the first belle.
"Why, did he tell you you looked
nice?" said the second.
"No," was the reply; "he told me you
did!"—Exchange.

Among Highwaymen.

"What did that shady financier do
when you stopped him and said, 'Your
money or your life?'"
"He told me that if I didn't give him
a half interest in my little enterprise
he'd organize a competing enterprise
and drive me out of business."—Wash-
ington Star.

A Bargain.

"John, can you let me have \$20?"
asked Mrs. Jones.
"Gladly," said Jones, proceeding to
write a check for \$19.98, for he knew
woman's falling.—Buffalo Express.

LEGAL NOTICES.

W. C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding Probate Court, No. 18354, Administration.

This is to give notice that the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Kurney, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voucher thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of September, A. D. 1912; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1911.

JANE A. WASHINGTON, 125 C St., S. W.

Attest: JAMES TANNER, Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

W. C. MARTIN, Attorney.

B. L. GASKINS, ATTORNEY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding Probate Court, No. 18317, Administration Docket, Estate of Hannah Fuller, deceased.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for Letters Testamentary on said estate, by Daniel E. Wiseman, it is ordered this 15th day of September, A. D. 1911, that Philip Reels, Robert Reels, Edgar Robinson, Victoria Ross and James H. Fuller, and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Monday, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Washington Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

HARRY M. CLABAUGH, Chief Justice.

Attest: WM. O. TAYLOR, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

B. L. GASKINS, Attorney.

Grand Opening
Olympia Dancing Class
AUDITORIUM HALL
8th St. bet. E and G, S. E.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5
YALE ORCHESTRA
Admission 15c. Classes every Thurs.

MASONIC NOTES.

The Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine at the annual session, elected the following officers:

Noble Eugene Phillips, Imp. Gr. Potentate; Noble John Sherwood, Deputy Gr. Potentate; Noble W. D. Morris, Imp. Chief Rabbani; Noble Geo. W. McGoin, Imp. H. Priest and Prophet; Noble Frank Blagburn, Imp. Treasurer; Noble S. H. M. Murphy, Imp. Recorder.

The Grand Court of the Daughters of Isis elected the following officers at their annual session recently held in Atlantic City: Mrs. Laura Williams, New Orleans, La., Gr. Com.; Mrs. Mary Miller, District of Columbia, 1st Lieut. Com.; Cassie Melka, St. Paul, Minn., 2d Lieut. Com.; Mrs. Thompson, Baltimore, Md., Gr. H. Priest; Mrs. Humphrey, St. Louis, Mo., 1st Cere Daughter; Mrs. Sermons, Providence, R. I., 2d Cere Daughter; Mrs. Butler, N. Y., O. Guide; M. White, Everett, Mass., Inner Spie; Mrs. Edwards, New Orleans, La., Outer Spie; E. Hires, St. Louis, Mo., Gr. Treas.; E. H. Goldston, Pittsburgh, Pa., Gr. Secretary; Deputy, Mrs. M. Frazer, District of Columbia.

Gethsemane Commandery, No. 3, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Sir Knights, E. Tascos, E. C. W. E. Foreo Generalissimo; E. N. Crump, O. G.; P. W. Frisby, Rec. Sec.; L. Bradford, Treas.; E. Morris, S. W. D.; G. Lowell, F. W.

All the chapters have been holding regular meetings this month, after being recuperated during vacation.

Datcher Court No. 3, Heroines of Jericho, worked the several degrees on several candidates Tuesday night, thus starting the work for the winter.

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Ladies' \$18 Suits

Worsted, Cheviots, Diagonals, etc., in gray, black, blue, and green. Elegantly tailored and elaborately trimmed. All satin lined and finished. A bona fide \$18 value, just like cut.

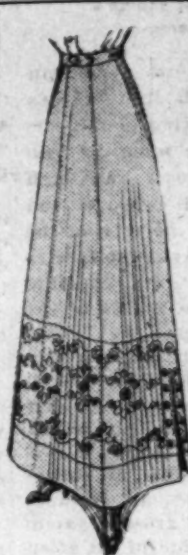
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THE LABOR UNIONS

Against the Negro—False Impression.

Editor of The Bee:

The labor unions, like wildfire, have broken out again at the Government Printing Office. This selfish class of bread winners seem to be laboring under the false impression that nobody has any right to make a living for themselves and their families without permission from them. President Roosevelt had to strike them with his "big stick," and he hit them so hard that everybody thought that he had put a finish to their lawless existence. But it seems now that the darn things had enough breath left in them to try to kick again. The finishing touch needs to be put on them, and President Taft should pick up his "big stick" and go after them like playing a game of golf. These defiers of law and order are now trying to stop a poor colored man from work at the Government Printing Office because he is a mechanic enough to earn \$5.20 a day along beside them. It is all right for a colored man to carry the hod, and do other hard work that will barely pay him enough to buy a pound of beef liver Saturday nights, but when it comes to going on the scaffold and measuring arms with them, with his mechanical skill, they rise to enter a protest which means to call a halt. If the union workmen don't want to work with honest (not scabs, as they call them) workmen, why don't they step down and leave the premises? Why hang around and exhibit their lawlessness by trying to hinder the other fellow from proceeding with the work?

These labor unions have been allowed to carry their lawlessness too far, already, for the general good of the country; and if they are not checked they will certainly put a check to the progress of this country. They do not only defy man, but they go further. They defy the courts of the land. They seem to think to themselves: "What are the little laws of America that we must stoop to obey them? They are beneath our notice and respect."

Public Printer Donnelly deserves much credit for using his good senses by refusing to undertake the wrong step to set aside President Roosevelt's order declaring an "open shop" at the Printing Office. Give away to these unjust and unfair union workmen and they will close the door of hope to every non-union workman—both white and black—everywhere in the Government service. Let us all hope that the sun will never shine upon the day and time when union officials will get hold of the reins of this peaceful government. Since they stop work, because the colored man was put to work, their actions should be considered an act of insubordination; and they should all be summarily dismissed from the service. Their rebuke (the unionists, I mean) of Public Printer Donnelly is sufficient proof that they respect neither law nor officials of the Government. And there is no better time than now for President Taft to teach them a lesson that they'll never forget.

J. C. CUNNINGHAM.

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.

All the District delegates to the National Baptist Convention have returned from Pittsburgh, Pa. They all report large delegations but the worst accommodations that have ever been accorded the Christian workers. Among the pastors may be mentioned Revs. M. W. D. Norman, Walter H. Brooks, W. Bishop Johnson, Aquilla D. Sayles, J. T. Clarke C. G. Harris, Alexander Wilbanks, and Rev. Richards.

Mrs. Julia Mason Layton, National State Vice President, District President, Trustee for Training School, and Secretary of the Board, was selected to respond to the welcome address of the National Baptist Woman's Convention. It was accorded her, that she made one of the greatest speeches of the convention. Mrs. S. Willie Layton, president, was just out of the hospital, and was not quite herself, yet she, like the other old workers, was at her post. Miss Nannie H.

An Announcement

I take pleasure in advising my friends & patrons that my fall and winter samples which include all the latest designs, are now ready for your inspection.

My nobby business suits, made in the best possible manner, range in price from \$18 to \$25. The care in cutting and fitting these suits is equal to that given to \$50 suits, in short, it is the best that money and experience can secure.

I have added to my business department in which cleaning, pressing, altering and repairing is done in a way that guarantees satisfaction. You can arrange to have this class of work done by the month.

Whenever I can serve you in anyway, I would be pleased to receive your order and allow my work to speak for itself.

Very respectfully,

A. H. COOPER, 925 18th St., N. W.
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Burroughs, the corresponding secretary, and president of the Training School, is the light around which all the other lights circle. She is an exceptional young woman. Cut out by the Master for this special work—She is an able tool in the Master's hands. Her report was a masterpiece. The whole program was excellent. Much good wholesome food for thought was given out, and it is earnestly hoped that much good may be accomplished by the delegates on their return home. Mesdames Queen, Bias, Misses Minor, Wheeler and King were, among the District woman's delegates; all served on some committee and rendered good service.

Many courtesies were extended. Mrs. Stanton had as her special guests on Sunday to dinner, Mrs. Z. D. Lewis and daughter, of Richmond, Va., Dr. Porter and Mrs. Julia Mason Layton, of Washington, D. C., together with her honor guests, Misses Minor, Wheeler and King.

Mrs. O. Hall (sister-in-law of Mr. Charles Hall, of this city,) had as her special guest for sight seeing, Mrs. Julia Mason Layton. They went through the Carnegie Institute Museum and Library, the Block House, the Memorial Hall, dedicated to the Union soldiers by Allegheny County, and the Exposition. Mrs. Hall is a talented singer, an accomplished woman, a model wife and mother, an excellent church worker, and surely a fine model of the old time Pittsburgh royalty and entertainer.

Mrs. Layton had a visit to the charity board, the juvenile court, the Home for Aged and Infirm Ministers and Laymen, and the temporary home and day nursery for the city.

Mrs. Layton has invitations to attend the State convention of Pennsylvania, convening in Philadelphia in October, Missouri State Convention, Oklahoma, Florida, Pittsburgh, Georgia, Denver, Colorado, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina.

HOWARD THEATER SUIT.

The Bee Sues For Advertisement.

The Bee

vs.
Howard Theater, or,
National Amusement Co.

The Washington Bee, through Attorney A. W. Scott, sued the National Amusement Company, representing the Howard Theater, in Judge Terrell's Court Tuesday.

Mr. Chase represented The Bee, and testified as to the agreement made between The Bee and Roger Flint, the manager of the Howard Theater.

Mr. Flint called as an expert, E. A. Lattimore, who testified that he was the managing editor of the National Union. Attorney Scott said that he never heard of such a paper, and that he had been living in this city for twelve years. He asked permission to ask certain questions to test the qualifications of the expert witness: What has been your newspaper experience?

Lattimore. I worked on the New York Age as an advertising man, and have been on the Union for a year.

Attorney Scott. And that is your knowledge as an expert?

Ans. Yes.

Ans. No. Do all papers conduct their business the same?

Ans. No.

Ans. What is your circulation?

Ans. I decline to answer.

The attorney for the theater sprung to his feet and instructed his witness not to answer.

Attorney Scott. The Bee is not afraid to state its circulation. At the conclusion of argument Judge Terrell stated that he would give his decision later.

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TRY FORD'S ROYAL WHITE SKIN LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION. MAKES THE SKIN WHITER IMMEDIATELY UPON APPLICATION. WILL NOT IRRITATE THE MOST DELICATE SKIN. UNEXCELLED FOR ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES, ROUGH SKIN AND FRECKLES. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. IF YOUR DRUGGIST CANNOT SUPPLY YOU WE WILL SEND IT TO YOU DIRECT AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES. SMALL SIZE BOTTLE 25c. LARGE SIZE BOTTLE 50c. THE OZONIZED OX MARROW CO. 322 LAKE ST. DEPT. 284 CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED.

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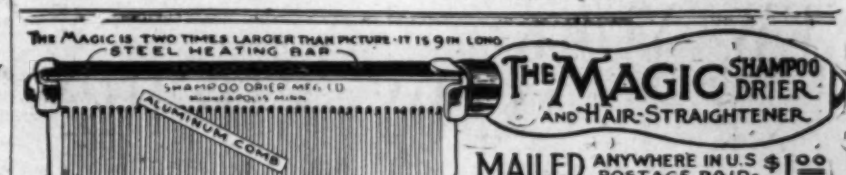
\$48 Suite, tapestry covering \$39	\$55 Suite, inlaid, silk plush, loose cushions \$42
\$58 Suite, french velour covering \$45	\$88 Suite, silk tapestry covering \$68
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\$78 Suite, silk plush loose cushions \$60	\$97 Suite, silk plush, loose cushions \$75
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